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A Plea for the Classics*

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God has given us the kingdom of intellect, and He bids us go forth with lamps to search its confines. The mind of God works eternally, never resting; all knowledge is His province; to Him is nothing great, nothing small; He contemplates His own infinitely profound intelligence, and He has joy in the veins of a tiny leaf. Hence, I find the dignity of culture in this; that the more active our minds, the broader and deeper our knowledge, the closer we approach to the divine ideal, the clearer becomes the image of God impressed on our souls in creation. All this, education does for us.

Not everybody can go to colleges and universities, and even those who do go remain only a few years and then return long before they have exhausted knowledge. The true work of education, then, must really be done by ourselves, by reading. Carlyle says that the true university is found in a collection of books. Whether this be altogether true or not, it is certain that books do give us culture, the more abundant life.

For what is life? Not merely breathing and eating and sleeping and walking—these things are the conditions of life; they are not the reason for which we value existence. Your life is the thoughts you think; the work you do; the things you love or hate. You live in your mind and in your heart as well as in the body. Hence, whatever you love

enlarges your life by enlarging your sympathies, your capacity for pleasure and pain.

Again, whatever you know enlarges your life. The Hottentot never has a thought beyond his tribe. His daily life is to hunt for food, to bask in the lazy sunshine, to shoot an arrow or carve a rude javelin. Your life is larger than his because of your larger knowledge.

You are interested in what is happening in the great capitol of the world and hence your life, your sympathies, interests, hopes, fears, thoughts, your real life over the whole world is enlarged and made more abundant because of the things you know.

The man of imagination, then, the man who reads sympathetically and understandingly lives in all ages and in all countries. With a book of travel he may sit in his cozy corner and visit lands and scenes that other men pay great money and undergo great discomfort to see. He may tramp through oriental jungles, fight his way into the heart of Darkest Africa, he may sail the southern seas into the land where it is always afternoon and be filled with tropic rapture, he may go Farthest North where endless deserts of ice are flushed by the midnight sun—all this is possible to one who knows and loves his books.

The man who reads history has not only the whole world for his province, but he has every age of the world as well. With the Bible, for instance—for the Bible is a book to read and enjoy as well as to pray from, our daily speech is steeped in it, it is not only the great text-book of theology to the world, it is the greatest text-book of literature also—with the Bible you may go back

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in fancy to the days when the morning-stars sang together, still quiring to the young-eyed cherubim. You may share the confidence of the patriarchs, you may enter into the noble company of the prophets—those gray old seers seated solitary (as the great are always solitary), on the mountains of contemplation, straining their eyes into the days of promise, catching God's message from the skies and flashing it back on the people in the valleys below. In the New Testament you may live, where I fancy most of us would have preferred to live—in Palestine, when Christ walked among men; at Bethlehem when the lanes of the city were thronged with angelic choirs, and all the air about was palpitating with unearthly music, when the cry of a little child was heard in the night and the mighty God of the thunder, the hurler of the lightning-bolt, lay a trembling Infant on a bed of straw; at Nazareth where the Great Architect of the universe worked in lowliness and obedience with his carpenter's tools; at Jerusalem where the shadows gathered about Golgotha and the stones of the decide city were wet with the Blood of God. So, too, not to prolong this illustration, in profane history you may stand beside the saints and the sages, the prophets and the patriots of all time—all this you may truly do if you read with understanding, if you develop imagination and sympathy.

I. All great literature spiritually helpful

Moreover, all great literature exerts a spiritual influence. Nothing aids more toward character-building; nothing offers stronger incentive to noble living; nothing is a more potent influence for the elevation of character. And this, after all, is the whole of culture. The heart of culture is culture of the heart; the soul of improvement is improvement of the soul. And it is impossible to say what effect the reading of a single book may have on one's life, more especially if that book be a biography. A modern writer has said, let us hope with unconscious blasphemy, "If I were God, I should have made virtue contagious instead of vice." This is false, as well as

blasphemous. Virtue is contagious. The saints were men and women who became holy by reading the lives of other saints, or by meditating on the Gospels, and what, after all, are the Gospels but a divine biography, the life of Christ? The heroes of the world were men who grew into heroic proportions under the inspiration of other heroes. Goethe says that the best gift of history is the enthusiasm it raises in our hearts, and what is history but a collection of biographies, a record of the deeds of individual men? History is the national aspect of biography, as biography is the personal aspect of history. Poetry, too, not less than history exerts this spiritual influence. Mark, I do not say religious influence. I do not hold that salvation is through the Gospel of literature or that poetry may ever do the office of religion. But that real poetry does nourish spiritual growth, that it strengthens the inner, higher life, that it inspires fortitude and faith and godliness can be doubted only by those who have never known the sweets that lurk in books. In proof of this I purposely take two poems, so familiar as to provoke a smile, I fear, both written by men who made no special profession of their religious belief. Who that has ever read can forget this noble vision of death?

Yet a few days and thee

The all-beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; nor yet in the cold earth
Where thy pale form was laid with many
tears

Nor in the embrace of ocean shall exist
Thine image. Earth that nourished thee
shall claim

Thy growth to be resolved to earth again;
And lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being shalt thou go

To mix forever with the elements'
Yet not to thine eternal resting-place
Shalt thou retire alone, nor couldst thou
wish

Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie
down

With patriarchs of the infant world—with
kings,

The powerful of the earth,—the wise, the
good,

Fair forms and hoary seers of ages past
All in one mighty sepulchre. The hills
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun, the
vales

Stretching in pensive quietness between;
 The venerable woods, rivers that move
 In majesty, and the complaining brooks
 That make the meadows green; and, poured
 round all,
 Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste,
 Are but the solemn decoration, all
 Of the great tomb of man

. All that tread
 The globe are but a handful to the tribes
 That slumber in its bosom
 So live that when the summons comes to
 join
 The innumerable caravans that move
 To that mysterious realm where each shall
 take
 His chamber in the silent halls of death,
 Thou go not like the galley-slave at night
 Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and
 soothed
 By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
 Like one who wraps the drapery of his
 couch
 About him and lies down to pleasant
 dreams."

I have no patience with those people who elevate their virtuous eyebrows and cry out against this noble poem as pagan merely because it does not specially mention the Deity. There is not in this great hymn so much as a suggestion of formal religion, but it is full of spirituality, nevertheless. It is sprinkled over with dim cathedral lights and it has an almost sacramental power to comfort and encourage, to fill us with new hope in the presence of life and death.

Again, could anything be more inspiring than these lines of Holmes, when after recalling how the chambered nautilus spreads its lustrous coil in patient labor year by year, and as its spiral grows, leaves the past year's dwelling for the new, stealing with soft step through the shining archway, building up its idle door "till stretched in its last found home it knows the old no more," he adds this noble strophe:

Build thee more stately mansions, O my
 soul,
 As the swift seasons roll!
 Leave thy low-vaulted past;
 Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
 Shut thee from heaven with a dome more
 vast
 Till thou at length art free.
 Leaving thine outworn shell by life's un-
 resting sea!

Here, again there is no formal religion, but there is a strong spiritual sug-

gestion, an ethical impulse that makes for enlargement and purification of soul. It is in this sense, I affirm, that all real literature exerts a spiritual influence; and in the classics this influence is especially strong.

II. What the classics are

Now, what are the classics? A favorite philosopher of mine has said that the peculiarity of classical music is that it is so much better than it sounds, and so I suppose he would define the classics, as those books which are so much more interesting than they seem in the reading. It is an error to believe that the classics are books to read as a cure for insomnia. It is an error to believe that they are books to be painfully gone through once, like a nasty problem in geometry, and then done away with; since the only object that any reasonable person can have in studying the classics is to gloat over them, to return to them with new relish again and again. It is error to think that a classic is merely a book written long, long ago.

Mark; I am not speaking of those languages which in our colleges largely go to make up what is called a classical education. I am not pleading for any language as against our noble English. Homer and Aeschyles and Aristophanes and Pindar and Theocritus in Greek; Horace and Ovid and Virgil and Sallust and Livy in Latin—these formed a class apart. They have received from critics the name of the Greater Classics, but I do not speak of these alone. Nor do I mean by a classic only those literary products which express the ideal conceived by their age and nation, which voice the common joys and griefs, the yearnings and unsatisfied desires of the time and country in which they were written, thus photographing and stereotyping the soul of a whole people. Thus in Homer there are battles of heroes and giants and demigods and triumphs of physical strength and moral force, of cunning or persuasion, but over-arching all and warming and coloring all is the belief in inevitable fate, in the utter helplessness of man as against the gods, in the need of assistance from above,

which in the days of Homer was the embodiment of the Grecian ideal. In Dante, besides that marvelous picture gallery illustrating the good and evil deeds of men, you have a vehement intolerance, bitter political enmities, and a noble devotion to truth impregnating all. In Shakespeare there is not only the conflict of human passions—love, jealousy, ambition, revenge—but above all is an undoubting faith in the Providential government of the world, an acknowledgement of the divine decree by which the wages of sin is death. In each of these cases the author bodies forth the ideal conceived by his nation or his time, but it is not in this sense I use the word classic.

Cardinal Newman, who does not require in a great author either profound thought or breadth of view or philosophy or sagacity or knowledge of human nature or experience of human life, but only in a large sense the faculty of expression—Newman consistently gives us this definition: "By the classics of a national literature I mean those authors who have the foremost place in exemplifying the powers and conducting the development of its language. The language of a nation is at first rude and clumsy; it demands a succession of skillful artists to make it malleable and ductile, and to work it up to its proper perfection. It improves by use, but it is not every one who can use it while as yet it is unformed. To do this is an effort of genius, so men of a particular talent arise, one after another according to the circumstances of the times and accomplish it. One gives it flexibility; that is, shows how it can be used without difficulty to express a variety of thoughts and feelings in their nicety or intricacy; another makes it perspicuous or forcible, a third adds to its vocabulary, a fourth gives it grace and harmony. The style of these eminent masters becomes henceforth in some sort a property of the language itself; words, phrases, collocations and structures which hitherto did not exist, gradually passing into the conversation and composition of the language."

We have now had our great writers for a period of 300 years, a longer period than was granted to the classical literature of Greece and Rome and hence it would seem that a classic is simply an author whose genius has been interwoven with the genius of our language and who has succeeded in coloring by his temperament our daily speech. According to Newman then, though our language may continue to live and be spoken, the classical period is already passing away, and the time is coming when a new classic will be an impossibility. It is not in this sense that I use the word. Personally I can not believe that the age of the classics is past and that never again in our language will a book be produced which will deserve that name. I do not deny that, as Azarias holds, a classic does usually embody the ideals of his time or country, nor as Newman teaches, that a classic molds and modifies our language, but the essence of the classic I take to be this: that it be a perpetual source of delight to cultivated taste; that it be capable of giving delight intellectually, emotionally and aesthetically to successive ages.

"Out of the innumerable books published since time began," says Bates, "a few have been chosen by the general voice of the world as worthy to live. There are certain writings which amid the multitudinous distractions of practical life, amid all the changes of custom, belief and taste, have continuously pleased and moved mankind; and to these we give the name of classics." Note that books have two kinds of interest, temporary and permanent, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for instance, was a book which had a temporary, fictitious value because of the existence of slavery when it was written. In an age of deep universal faith neither "Ben Hur" nor "Quo Vadis" would have been so widely popular as they have been, though the work of Sienkiewicz has undoubted vitality. Within a few years the Russian embroilment with Japan aroused an artificial interest in Russian and Japanese life, for example. But a classic is a book which when all temporary and fictitious

interests are swept away, still has worth and importance. This quality of importance has been found and insisted on by the "great few," the leaders in the world of thought, who have formed their minds on the classic and developed their intellectual and emotional perceptions on them, who have found relish in them and been nourished into greatness by them. But it is the general voice of the world, taking up and approving the judgment of these leaders which finally promulgates this decree.

III. Helpfulness (a) to the individual

The essence of a classic, then is its power to delight perpetually. The life of any work of literature is contingent on its ability to interest and help us, and the classics are helpful as well as interesting. The blight of life and character is insincerity, seeming instead of being, pretending instead of feeling. Hence arises sentimentality. The classics are full of sentiment. They drip over with healthy, homely, blood-red passion. Sentimentality is the affectation of sentiment, and it is morbid and distorted and unwholesome because it is not true. Sentimentality is the fungus born of decay, it never grows out of strong, natural, healthy life, but when a morbid and insincere nature, incapable of real feeling aims at counterfeiting that true sentiment which is the fragrance of life, it achieves sentimentality, and you have a race of men like Sterne, shedding hot scalding tears over a dead mule in the street and then going home to beat his wife; or you have young ladies crowding the dime museum to see the man who had the seven wives, or sending flowers to the cell of the condemned murdered. Such monstrosities of feeling are impossible to one who has developed his sensibilities on the classics. Morbidity, which is the origin of most of the moral blight in the world, does not exist in the great books.

Neither is unbelief a mark of the masters. Since the dawn of the world, every really great intellect has been deeply religious. They have sometimes strayed from the beaten paths of truth

and goodness, but irreligious they have never been. All the great names of our literature belonged to men who believed in God and in moral responsibility. They were content to know that man was made to the image of God; it is the underling in literature who wishes to make God to the image of man. It was a classic author who said "An honest man's the noblest work of God." It is the frivolous and flippant rhetorician who says, "An honest God's the noblest work of man." Hence I maintain that honest, sincere sentiment and manly, genuine faith are the characteristics of the classic, and hence helpful to the reader.

(b) To the state

And by helping the individual they profit the state. It was not Bismark who made modern Germany, but Goethe. Bismark could mold policies and direct movements, but to unify and weld a nation together requires a moral force, as the lightning of heaven is required to melt into eternal rock the scattered sands of the seashore. It was Goethe teaching the people the nobleness of life, the divineness of manhood, which gave to the Teuton tribes that thirst to be free men, to lead the large life of personal and intellectual freedom. So, too, it was Shakespeare who made England. Carlyle says that Shakespeare is the best thing the English speaking people have done; I wish to amend the saying; the English speaking people are the best thing Shakespeare has done. And it is a remarkable fact that the three greatest periods of English history are not only the reigns of three queens, but they are the three golden eras of English literature, the ages of Elizabeth, Anne, Victoria. So Homer and Dante created not only a language but a nation, welding together not only various dialects but warring provinces as well. And America more than any other country has need of the glorifying and uplifting influences of the classics of literature, for she alone of the great nations is destitute of the classics; of painting and sculpture and architecture, which make the Italian peasant and the French school-boy a lover of the fine arts by

grace of birth. It is the peculiarity of these arts that you must go to the home of the artist to study them; it is only the goddess of letters who multiplies herself by the magic of printing, and visits alike the lowly and the great, countries new and old, and hence it is to the literary art we must principally look for the development of our national taste.

(To be continued)

Rights of the Users of a College and University Library and How to Preserve Them

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The problem of administering a college or university library with due regards to the rights of the different classes of users and the rights of the users to the different classes of books is far from simple. Such a community of readers is not a democracy where all have equal rights, and where a restriction that applies to one applies to all, or a privilege is shared by all alike.

The natural division into two great classes, the mature teacher and the immature student is the first apparent cause for the modification of privileges. The need of materials for teaching as opposed to the needs of the student suggests other modifications. The need for books for research at home or in the laboratory that may also be wanted for general reading introduces a third factor that may disturb any set of rules that may be framed to accord equal rights and privileges to all readers.

But generalities, glittering or dull, help no one to solve the problem so much as a concrete statement of facts. Let us begin then by defining the rights of readers before discussing the means of preserving these rights.

As a broad general principle on which to base a bill of rights let it be said that any reader should be allowed to use any book in the library when and where it is most convenient to do so, so far as this can be done and preserve the rights of other users and preserve valuable materials not easily replaced for future

generations of users, that have rights not easily dismissed. Nothing is more destructive to the usefulness of a library than to place great groups of books in one place and prohibit them from being used anywhere else, as is too often necessary with gift collections; or to curtail the privileges of a great class of readers by grouping them in such a way that their privileges are thereby necessarily curtailed.

Flexibility then is the key to the greatest usefulness. The ability to shift anything from the place where it is little needed to the place where it is much needed at a moment's notice, regardless of the character of material or the position of the person needing it, is the ideal, which of course can never be completely attained, but a useful principle to apply when dealing with concrete cases. How many libraries would let one of the least of its readers take out of the library one of the volumes of the last Britannica? and yet there might be circumstances that would justify even this stretch of rules. Unless there is positive evidence that a volume is frequently used, there is great gain in being able to allow any book not in this category to be used at any point where it is most needed.

Again the need for a rare and costly book may unlock the treasure store house and send out a volume almost unique, and thus hazard the rights of coming generations, if but the circumstances warrant such a service to the present need. The positive knowledge that a particular book will be found in the library, in the same place at all times is an ideal the value of which is much overestimated, and ought not to be aimed at in any very large number of books. Of course it will be true of many books in a large library, because they are not needed for use elsewhere.

As a practical working basis the users of a college and university library may be grouped as follows:

1. Instructors of all grades, those whose need for books is primarily for teaching.

2. Those doing research work, which

class may include teachers, graduate and undergraduate students.

3. Students needing books for collateral reading.

4. General readers of all classes, and all persons are general readers when not reading for a definite purpose.

Allowing for all degrees of overlapping and shading the one into the other, these will roughly include all classes of users of a university library with a college constituency.

Obviously the rights of all these classes are not of equal importance. The general reader can surely abide the delay when a book is needed for collateral reading or research. The research worker must surely recognize the greater need for a book for class work for the many, as against his own personal need. And all other users must give way when the need is for the proper presentation of a subject to a class.

Thus in brief are the demands made for the use of such a library without including the obvious need for the more common materials, often in multiple copies, that is given the widest latitude of use with no other expectation but that it is to be used and in many cases used up, to be replaced by others.

As a factor in the problem it is necessary to turn briefly to some of the characteristics of the users in outlining the means of protecting their rights. The lines of cleavage in this classification do not coincide with the groups of readers as enumerated, in any way, but individual specimens of all the following groups are found in all the former groups regardless of age, race or condition of servitude.

The first group of library users, and I like to think it comprises the majority, is made up of those conscientious, careful workers, who, while using many books, which delights the modern librarian, never retains a book beyond his real need for it, never asks for use of a rare volume, unless he positively needs it, and who constantly bears in mind that others may have need for a book that he has and therefore obeys the slightest intimation from the library that

the book should be returned. Library rules are not made for such since there would be no need for rules if all users were in this class.

The next and most difficult group in this classification to deal with is closely allied to those persons met with in all walks of life who want to get possession of all they can conveniently lay hands on with the thought that it will "come handy some day." It would seem that persons of high intellectual attainments should be above this practice, but they aren't. The most difficult man to convince that any library book should be available for anybody having need of it when it is not actually being used by another, is the man who gathers around him books, whenever they come to his notice thinking he will need them sometime, although that time may be weeks, months, a year hence, if at all. That such books should be where others with less real need perhaps may have access to them when the greater need is not on, is not a part of his bibliographic philosophy. With such a borrower the instinct of accumulation is strong while the desire to share with others what he does not positively need, is weak. Such an one is often found in the form of a specialist who concedes no other man's work to be quite so important as his own, especially another's work in the same field. Happily not all specialists are in this group. Some of the most considerate users of a library that I have ever known in this matter of others' rights and needs, are found among these highly trained specialists. In general it may be said that this attitude is found most often as a characteristic of the middle period of a specialist's development, beginning soon after he has entered on his career and lasting until he has lived long enough to realize that there are other things and other people in the world that are worth while.

The next group that library laws are made for is that large class running down into the lowest ranks of college students, that think they must have all the material on a subject at hand at one and the same time. They have not

learned the art of going through a work, getting out of it what is wanted and releasing it. They think they must have the original source before them from the beginning to the end of a piece of work. This characteristic is not so common among seasoned writers but is rather the attitude of the inexperienced and one might add the lazy, or at least not the painstaking workers.

Another group, largely college students, that has to be held rigidly in hand is made up of those selfish persons, who having a task to do seek to ride rough shod, if necessary, over the rights of others in doing it. Any sort of subterfuge may be resorted to, to get and keep a book needed for such work and the ways and means to circumvent library rules made for the protection of others' rights, are numerous and often ingenious.

There are always in every community one or more selfish persons that can be designated by no other names than thieves and vandals. Fortunately the number is not large, but still there are enough in any large university community to make it necessary to take some action to check their tendency to steal books and deliberately cut out text and illustrations. This is one of the hardest propositions that a library has to deal with, since few libraries can provide for police supervision in the budget, and the honor system in operation at many institutions regards all students as above such vandalism until the deed is done.

The right to reasonable quiet in any room used by more than one reader is not an easy one to protect because there is such a wide difference of opinion as to what constitutes reasonable quiet. Although some noise is inevitable whenever two or more persons use the same room, and this is particularly true in a college library with the coming and going between classes, still a certain regard for the rights of others in this respect must be enforced not alone with the irresponsible youth whose manners are not always all that could be desired, but with the irresponsible professor, and there are such. The amount of noise

that is inevitable, and therefore reasonable, will vary with the individuals, and the library cannot hope to do more than maintain a standard midway between two extremes. Library users may be so nervously constituted that they cannot work when there is any noise or even movement of others around them. Such readers are unfortunate and the library cannot be kept quiet enough for them. The great majority can and must accustom themselves to work without being disturbed by others working in the same room.

Having thus enumerated the needs to be supplied, the several classes of users and some of their characteristics, it remains to outline some of the methods that may be used to preserve as far as possible the rights of all users.

There are two schools among library users, that always come into prominence whenever the question of curtailing or extending the freedom of use arises. One school holds that a university or college library should be kept intact, no books being allowed out of the building (except those wanted by the one holding this view), that all books be used within the building. The other school stands for the largest freedom of use, theoretically.

The extent to which this latter principle can be and has been carried probably accounts for some of the criticism that is made of some of our large university libraries regarding the difficulty of finding or getting books when needed. Experience has taught us all that it will never be possible to do anything in this world to the satisfaction of all parties, and all criticism must be discounted to the extent that it does not take into consideration all factors in the case, but criticism must be given due consideration to make sure that there is not a basis for it. The whole problem then is to steer through the narrows and avoid as far as possible the rocks on either side, thus preserving rights as far as possible, and sacrificing the lesser need for the greater when necessary.

The first step toward maintaining an orderly library, and order is the first

law of a useful library, is an adequate code of rules and regulations and not leave too much to individual ruling with care that all rules should be made for the sole purpose of preserving rights and property. The first importance should be placed on methods of getting books back into the library. University libraries rarely feel the need of stimulating readers to take books out of the library, the whole university faculty are doing that, but nearly all libraries need to stimulate readers to bring them back, or the result is that hundreds of volumes get piled up unused out of the library, accessible to no one.

One of the ways to effect this, found fairly successful, is to limit all books not in use for instruction or research, and thus include all material lying outside a man's field of work, to *one month* to all borrowers at the end of which time notify the borrower to return the book. Again all bound volumes of periodicals should be limited to all borrowers to two weeks, or one month, and the rule enforced except in cases calling for exception. These two rules will keep in the library more materials, the absence of which causes hardship, than any other plan known. It would seriously interfere with the work to prevent periodicals from going out of the library at all, but it also interferes with work seriously to allow them to stay out beyond the time of their actual need.

Again a limit put upon the number of volumes that a teacher or student may have out at any one time will put a check upon one person getting out of the library all the material on any one subject, to the inconvenience of others needing material on the same subject.

Finally a requirement that all books must come back to the library once a year, regardless of the use being made of them, operates to bring back to the library much material that has been left lying around after being used and prevents the lazy man from claiming he is still needing a book to avoid having to return it. Students can, of course, be held to more rigid rules in the matter of taking and returning books, but it

will be found that the largest interference with other's rights to get a book when wanted comes, not from student borrowers, but from the detention of books by teachers beyond the actual time needed.

Within the library the problem of making all books available for use when needed is not a simple one. The reservation of books known to be needed either in general or special reserve collections, the recall of such books when out of the library, are familiar ways to control the situation. But beyond this the effort must be extended to the removal from the general reserve, from which students are allowed to help themselves, all books the use of which must be controlled, and to limit to one-half or one hour as the case may call for, the use of such books by one person, when the demand is such that others are waiting to use the book.

The failure to return a reserved book that has been allowed to go out over night, is one of the ways in which the rights of others are seriously interfered with. In all these cases students must be made to respect others' rights even at the cost of losing their own privileges, which is a more effective discipline than a money fine, easily paid by many for the indulgence, which it thereby becomes.

Every college and university has a duty toward the irresponsible student and the library shares this duty with other departments. A duty not limited to supplying him with books and teaching him how to use them, but that of respecting others' rights, and the library that allows him to go out into the world with the idea that he can have what he wants without regard to others has failed in its duty. When it comes to the problem of detecting the thief who takes books from the open shelves or the vandal who cuts text and pictures from books to save himself work, or to decorate his room, professional advice may be needed. All used libraries are cursed with such users, all states have laws to punish such offenders, and yet few are ever brought to justice. At least one large

university has gone so far as to offer reward to detect such offenders, with but little tangible results as yet. Books need not go out of the library to be thus destroyed, any retired corner at a quiet hour suffices for this destructive work, and it will not be discovered until again used and reported by another.

Whatever measures are employed to protect the user's rights and the library property they must have their foundation in a system of classification and notation that clearly indicates in every record the character of the work under consideration and its relation to other materials in the library. And a system of record of use that not only tells where every book is that is not in its normal place, how long it has been there, who is responsible for its being out of its place, what the special need for it is, what privileges the borrower is entitled to, and if a student, who is his sponsor; the record must also be a life history of every book from the time it comes into the library until worn out, showing in whose hands it has been when out of the library and how long it has been out in any one person's name. Such a record is not alone of the greatest value for tracing the whereabouts of a book, but shows at a glance the use that has been made of it and the probable need for other copies of the same work.

But a few of the salient points have been here touched upon in an effort to inquire into the basis for much of the criticism made by users of large university libraries. It may be a serious matter when a particular book wanted for some special work, cannot be produced. It is specially so if the failure is due to faulty methods of administration that can and ought to be corrected.

The librarian of a normal school writes that she has just been giving her seniors a course in library work and one of the students when asked where to look for an explanation of "horns of a dilemma," replied "In Bailey's cyclopedia of agriculture."

Some Features of Work in a College Library*

Eric A. Peppiette, Birmingham university libraries

In order to aid students and members of the teaching staff who direct research work, it is necessary to have in a university library all the chief scientific monographs, a representative collection of bibliographies, and a large and comprehensive selection of scientific periodical literature. Without these last two items research work is impossible. The sets of periodicals consist of transactions and proceedings of the learned societies of the world, and the leading journals devoted to special branches of knowledge. It is important that such files of periodicals should be complete, and that they should be acquired not only in the better known European, but in such languages as Dutch, Swedish, Scandinavian, Japanese, etc., as often much information can be gathered from the latter which is not contained in the former.

The question of duplication of popular books is an acute one in college as in public libraries. Often a run will be caused on a particular book by a professor or lecturer mentioning it in the lecture room. Such demands are usually temporary, so it is unwise to duplicate. The way of surmounting this difficulty in the University of Birmingham library is to endeavor to obtain notice beforehand through members of the teaching staff, of books that are likely to be in demand. These are then removed from the open shelves, and are only available on application to an assistant, and on promising to return such books as soon as finished with. By this method it is comparatively easy to prevent any student monopolising a book for an undue length of time, and the book is always to hand for another reader when not in use. Duplication of books that are likely to be of permanent interest is carried

*Extract from paper read before the Midland branch of the Library Assistants' association at Birmingham, on September 18, 1912, and taken from *The Library Assistant*, December, 1912.

out, but even this is done with caution. Scientific books which soon become out of date are seldom duplicated, but new editions are purchased as soon as issued.

In some colleges all the books placed in the departmental libraries are duplicates of those contained in the main library; in others the books in the departments are only on loan from the main library for as long as they are in active use; while some of the departmental libraries are housed in the same building as the main library, only kept separate from the general collection. The questions of the location of departmental libraries and their administration, have for many years caused much difference of opinion between college librarians and the governing bodies of departments. However, there is one common sense principle upon which most librarians are agreed, and that is the advantage of central administration. When not managed from the main library, departmental libraries are often placed under the control of a professor, who is given a sum of money for the purchase of books, and carte-blanche in the spending of it. The professor being a busy man has little time to devote to the library, and as he is generally ignorant of the fundamental principles of librarianship, the collection under his charge is usually, to say the least, disorderly. Again, under this system expenditure is often wasteful, as books are often purchased which are of little use to the students for whom the library is intended. With centralization this state of affairs is altered. Departmental collections are properly classified and cataloged, on a system uniform with that of the main library, so that students may use either with equal ease. Trained assistance is always available, and economy is effected in the purchase of books. Probably there never will be uniformity of practice in colleges with regard to the administration of departmental libraries, as local conditions must always determine what system shall be adopted. . . . One great drawback to departmental libraries is, if students can find all the

books they require for their courses there, many of them will not trouble to seek a wider acquaintance with literature in the general library. In order to combat this tendency to neglect the main library, departmental collections should be confined to books which are absolutely necessary for current work in the departments only.

Without a good collection of books, properly housed, arranged, cataloged and administered so that the best work may be obtained from them, the finest lectures are of little avail, for it is well known that a student gains more solid knowledge from work at his books than from attending lectures and addresses. The lack of a good library also puts students to needless expense and much inconvenience. College authorities who neglect their library by cutting down its appropriation to a minimum and paying its staff badly, are practicing false economy. Some day they will be rudely awakened to this fact when they compare the state of their library with that of other colleges, and see that the cost of making it complete and up-to-date will be far greater than if they had followed a more liberal policy from the first. Of course, in some cases this slowness of recognition is entirely the fault of the librarian, who has failed to grasp opportunities of creating enthusiasm for his department amongst the members of his committee and the governors of his college. Fortunately the days of such untrained librarians are over, and authorities are beginning to recognize the value of the highly trained professional man.

Administrative Organization

From report of the librarian, Columbia university

The experience of the past year has again shown the necessity of more thorough training of library assistants. Few of the more important appointments made during the year have been from among library school graduates or by promotion in the staff. It is still unfortunately true that library schools are separate from universities, and are not, therefore, able to offer as thorough train-

ing nor attract as able men as university schools can. It is also true that library work tends to become merely mechanical. In a small library where the reader may help himself, or in a library intended primarily for popular entertainment where the reader, perhaps, desires no help, the lack of initial training and the want of opportunity for continued study may not be felt, but in a university library certainly, and indeed in any large reference library, it must be felt, and felt keenly, and the standards of appointment to the several grades in the staff of the library must tend to become the same as those in the corresponding grades of the staff of instruction.

During the year this has been definitely recognized in the decision to employ skilled bibliographers as librarians of the several schools of the university, instead of student assistants. The duties of the latter as students make them irregular in attendance in the reading-rooms, and their absorption in their own work makes them almost useless while they are in attendance. Indeed, even if they were able to take their duties as librarians seriously, they could not become acquainted with them during the short period of their residence in the university. The result is that as many books are improperly removed from rooms which have policing as from rooms which are without it, books which would be useful in the department are not taken there, or if they are taken there, it is done so tardily that they lose much of their potential usefulness, and proper use is not made of the books which are there—nor, indeed, of the rooms devoted to department reading-room service. While, then, we shall continue to employ students as temporary assistants in clerical work of a mechanical character, we shall not in the future employ them in any of the higher grades of the library service.

Department librarians in most universities are only librarians in name. As a rule, they are either needy students or unsuccessful and equally needy professors. In an institution with few books or few readers this matters little, perhaps, but

in an institution with hundreds of thousands of volumes, and thousands of students, there can be no question as to the importance of the office of department librarian, and no question as to the desirability of securing the best men in the profession to fill these offices with the same rank as heads of departments of the general library. . . .

In the library of a metropolitan university members of the general staff should look forward not to general service only, but also to special service. Bibliographical research becomes expert only as it is specialized, and the results of such research become practical only as they are made available for specific purposes.

For this reason, it seems to me, assistants should be given opportunity for specialization in their work and also for extra-official studies of an advanced character, and with this in view I recommend that junior assistants ranking as bibliographers be allowed time each year to pursue at least one course of study in the university. Such training of assistants for department library service must do much not only to further the development of these organizations, but also to preserve that unity of the service as a whole, which is the condition of efficient and economical administration.

And the unification of the service is fully as important as its specialization. That department librarian is most efficient who enlists the service of the entire library staff, and serves not merely his own school but all the schools of the university, and his efficiency as a librarian is to be measured not by the standards of the teacher, or the lawyer, or the physician, but by the standards of his own profession. It is for the purpose of preserving the unity of the library service that a monthly staff meeting of heads of departments has been instituted during the past year and the publication of a staff bulletin begun. The staff meetings have been devoted primarily to the discussion of current professional literature, American and foreign, and have done much to stimulate the reading of professional literature.

From a Loan Desk

The advantage, if not absolute necessity, of having all records immediately accessible and so arranged that a book may be traced at a moment's notice is most apparent to the loan desk assistant. All books should be present in their allotted places; or, if absent, accounted for. To accomplish this in the simplest way is the problem of the charging clerk. In a small library the same person gives out the books and keeps the records, thus having the advantage of seeing both the process and its working out. If a reader calls for a work that can neither be found nor traced there is something lacking either in the system or the clerk. Of course, both may fall down occasionally without materially impairing their usefulness as everything has its limitations. Any record that is worthy of being made, however, should be immediately traceable, not only by the recorder but by any of the assistants whose duties require them to consult the files.

To this end there should be as few places as possible where search must be made for the required information; preferably one, for example, if the dictionary arrangement can be used, one alphabet. If books are permanently withdrawn from their normal location a dummy indicating the actual location would be a great help. It obviates the necessity for a return trip to the desk and a search in the charging tray.

In a university library books deposited in the departments; those little used ones which are sent to the out-of-the-way shelves; those placed permanently, for reference, on the open shelves; or the dilapidated ones which are sent to the store-room until rebound, all might have dummies representing them and acting as guides for the searcher. In our library these books are all located through the charging tray and this should be so in any case. If, however, the dummy also is used a saving of the time taken in the return trip to the desk and back again to the shelves is made. Then, too, it saves some irritation caused the reader

by seeing, as he supposes, the book called for nearing him only to be told that another wait is necessary.

Bringing all records up-to-date, at least daily, and having those even of a temporary nature carefully kept, save time. Yet much depends upon the memory and good common sense of the desk assistant, as there is always the possibility of a record being temporarily withdrawn for consultation; or the book being out of place.

In this library all charging is done on small slips, filed either temporarily in a small tray or permanently in a larger one, and upon cards filed by the reader's name (students and professors in one list). There is another record, under date, of books withdrawn for a limited time—more than three days or so. This is a very simple method and, for the purpose, on the whole satisfactory. If, however, one goes to the shelf for a book it is trying to be obliged to return to the desk before locating it. The third record might be dispensed with by arranging the reader's card under the date the book is due. It takes so little time in making that it hardly seems worth while to omit it, while it does facilitate the sending of over-due notices. These records answer the all important questions of where a book is, how many books any reader has out and what books are due day by day.

On the small slips are written the book number, the reader's signature, date of withdrawal and sometimes a note indicating the date due. A note is also kept of all notices sent out as it has been found necessary to have everything possible down in black and white where rules are, of a necessity, somewhat elastic and misunderstandings liable to occur.

A system, perfect as it may be, is but a tool and much depends upon the person who wields it, "the man behind the gun." If the "man" be efficient, willing and of a pleasing personality the tool will be made to do good work.

F. STIMSON,

Loan desk assistant.

Library, University of Cincinnati.

The Student in the Foreign Library*

W. A. Read, University of Louisiana,
Baton Rouge

I regret that my time was too fully occupied with my studies to permit me to devote much attention to the arrangement of the libraries abroad; for I was naturally interested rather in gaining information from books than in observing library methods and facilities. I seldom went to the libraries of the German universities, because, in the first place, I could not get a book from these libraries within less than 24 hours, and because, in the second place, I could find in the seminar nearly all the reference works and periodicals that a student needs. I well remember how vexed a friend of mine was at being compelled to have his passport renewed before the librarian of a certain German university would let him have any more books. The library methods have probably improved since my student days in Germany, I do not know; but I should not be surprised if the German libraries were not now fully abreast of our own with respect to modern equipment and facilities.

The opportunities for research in the seminars of the German universities are altogether admirable. Thus you find in the seminar of the University of Berlin all the works in Old English, in Middle English, and in Modern English grouped in three separate divisions; and this classification the director of the seminar still further simplifies by placing on certain shelves all the volumes and periodicals that are of value in the study of any particular author, so that, if you wish to learn something, let us say, about Byron, or Shelly, or Keats, you can see at a glance what the seminar has to offer on each of these poets. A small fee of five or six marks is required of each member of the seminar. It is perhaps needless to say that no student is permitted to remove any book or magazine from the seminar room; for the

seminar is the real workshop and library of the student in Germany.

The reading-room of the British Museum is about 140 feet in diameter and towering up with its great dome to a height of 106 feet, is perhaps the most imposing study in the world. The magnificent marble and frescoes of the Congressional library make, it is true, a powerful impression on the eye of the visitor to Washington; but the reading-room of the British Museum, with its 60,000 volumes, speaks straight to his heart through the silent voices of its mighty dead—"the dead, but sceptred sovereigns, who still rule our spirits from their urns." This beautiful reading-room, accommodating about 200 readers and well-nigh perfect in details of arrangement, light, and ventilation, is open to all men, without regard to race, or creed, or color—to Jew and Gentile, to Catholic and Protestant, to white, yellow, red, and black men. It is estimated that the number of persons who make use of the reading-room runs as high as 200,000 a year. The privilege of studying here is granted only on the recommendation of a citizen and householder of London; but no fee is charged, even the attendants being strictly forbidden to accept tips.

A reader is provided with a handsome desk and chair, where he may sit and work almost as undisturbed as in his private study; while he has the inestimable advantage of knowing that he may obtain within a few minutes practically any book or magazine that has ever been published, simply by consulting the printed catalogue and throwing into a little basket the title of the publication that he desires. Almost before the reader can take his seat, the volume is laid on his desk by one of the attendants. The whole system of arrangement renders marvelously easy the use of this magnificent study; and a mere glance into the room, where Japanese and Russian, Greek and turbaned Turk, Jew and Gentile are at work side by side is sufficient to quicken the pulses of those lofty spirits who have visions of the Brotherhood of Man.

*From an address before Louisiana library association, Baton Rouge, April 21, 1911.

At Oxford university is the famous Bodleian library, founded in 1445 by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, despoiled of its books in 1550 by the stupidity of the king's commissioners, and restored about the beginning of the seventeenth century by Sir Thomas Bodley, the distinguished diplomat and scholar. If the library of the British Museum overpowers the mind of the visitor with its grandeur, containing as it does more than two million volumes and at least three miles of bookcases, the Bodleian wins his love with its "storied windows richly dight," with its ancient towers and walls of gray sandstone, with its beautiful setting of trees and flowers and grass. Although the Bodleian contains not more perhaps than 700,000 volumes, including 30,000 manuscripts, many of these are of priceless value, unrivaled by anything in the vast treasures even of the British Museum or of the great library in Paris. Among the numerous objects of rare interest there I recall a notebook used by Queen Elizabeth in the days of her youth; the first version of the translation which Fitzgerald made of the quatrains of Omar; autograph poems and relics of Milton, which were not acquired until 1905; the Shelley collection, presented in 1893, and consisting of autograph poems and portraits, the poet's watch, and a lock of his hair; and finally, a copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, which had disappeared, but was recovered by the Bodleian at a cost of \$15,000.

The reader may obtain free access to the Bodleian on satisfactory recommendation; and here, "far from the madding crowd," far from the dust, the noise and the smoke which he must needs encounter if he visits the British Museum, or other library in the heart of a great city, he is likely to feel that he has found the most inspiring, glorious place for research in all the world. This is indeed the calm pale of Milton's sudious cloister; this is the hermitage which a Lovelace might choose for minds innocent and quiet; this is the golden silence for which Browning's ambitious sculp-

tor might have yearned, as he stood, with his bride in his arms, and dreamed of "some unsuspected isle in the far-off seas."

Interesting as the Bodleian undoubtedly is, it did not leave me more pleasant memories than the hours I spent in a small structure of corrugated iron, which is known as the *Scriptorium* and is situated in the garden of Sir James Murray's residence in Oxford. The scriptorium is the room in which Sir James, with a corps of trained assistants, is at work on the New English Dictionary—the greatest dictionary the world has ever seen and one of the most stupendous undertakings of its kind ever conceived by the mind of man. This dictionary, which was begun in its present form in 1879, but the first volume of which, comprising the letters A and B alone, was not printed until 1888, aims—to quote from the Preface—"to furnish an adequate account of the meaning, origin, and history of English words now in general use, or known to have been in use at any time during the last seven hundred years."

Better Paper to be Used by Newspapers

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, as a result of the agitation by the A. L. A. as to the quality of paper that is used in certain newspapers of the country, has announced that, beginning January 1, it will print enough copies of the *Eagle* on linen paper to supply library files. The use of wood pulp paper was decried, because in a short time it becomes discolored and crumbles to pieces in a few years.

A conference on the subject was recently held at the Brooklyn public library, where the matter was presented by Dr Frank P. Hill. Those at the conference, beside Dr Hill, were John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Association; F. D. Carruthers of the New York *World*; Herbert F. Gunnison of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and John A. Holden of the *Publishers' Weekly*.

An Explanation

In answer to inquiries which I have received in regard to a communication to the Indianapolis *Star*, November 18, by Miss Merica Hoagland, I desire to say that I am *not* the Mr Hadley to whom she refers, and do not believe a library school is necessary, or even advisable, in Indiana at this time. The Mr Hadley referred to is Cassius Clay Hadley, formerly member of the Appellate Bench of Indiana and at one time assistant attorney-general for Indiana.

I greatly admire his legal ability but can not agree with all his library ideas.

CHALMERS HADLEY.

Denver, Colo.

First County Library in Nebraska

The county library proposition submitted to Lancaster County, Nebraska, was successfully adopted by the voters in the recent election. The plans for the county library cannot be put into effect before a year, but authority to do so has been granted by the voters.

Lancaster is the first county in Nebraska to establish a county library. The proposition carried by 32 votes, over 2,000 votes being cast. When we consider that nine months ago only a few people in the county had ever heard of a county library or knew that Nebraska had a law that would permit us to establish one, we feel that we have done a great deal in a very little time.

In the course of time we hope to have a first class county library. Our county is an ideal one for library extension. In the midst of American farming people are communities of Europeans, veritable little Hollands, Bohemias, Germany(s) and Scandinavias. In one school district, in Olive Branch precinct, all the pupils are Bohemian, in another they wear the wooden shoes of their Dutch home land. The county is 36 by 24 miles in extent, and has three public libraries—at Lincoln, Havelock and College View. These libraries will not be a part of the county library—though the county library will probably affiliate by contract with the

Lincoln city library. No money will be available for the county library before next July.

We feel as if Nebraska had made a good beginning.

EDNA D. BULLOCK.

The New D. C.

A note from the publishers of the new edition of the Decimal Classification contains the following:

We cannot state any positive date as to when the eighth edition will be on the market. Unavoidable delays by some of our most important collaborators have held the matter back, but we shall complete it as quickly as we can possibly get hold of the delayed material. The early spring will probably see the eighth edition on the market.

In Regard to the Century Dictionary

There is some misapprehension abroad relative to the recently revised and enlarged edition of the Century dictionary.

The first part of the Century dictionary was published in 1889 and the last part issued in 1891. Since that time the body of the work has been only slightly revised. The editorial staff, however, were busy noting the new words and the meanings of words which have come into existence since the work was issued in 1891. The results of the work of the editors were published in 1909 in the form of two supplementary volumes which brought the dictionary up to date, 1909.

In 1911 a revised and enlarged edition of the Century appeared in twelve volumes. "The first ten volumes—the dictionary proper—of the present edition consists mechanically of the revised pages of the older eight volumes" (published in 1891) "and the pages (also revised) of the two supplementary volumes, each volume of the ten having, at its back, its appropriate portion of the supplementary pages." In other words the two volume supplement has been inserted in the back of the ten volumes as supplementary matter to the text. To be certain that one has all the information on a word he must look in both

places. Where additional information has been given, in the supplement, to a word in the original text a star (*) has been placed in the original pages just above the initial letter of the word, to indicate that fact to the reader. The paging in the 1891 edition is the same as that of the 1911 edition and the subject matter on each page is the same. The pages appear to be identical with the exception of the star. There may be minor changes in the text which are not apparent to the average reader.

The Cyclopaedia of names first published in 1894 which is volume eleven of the revised edition has the new matter in a supplement not paged.

The Atlas first published in 1897, "has been extensively revised and enlarged." This forms volume twelve of the present work.

The owners of copies of the old Century and the two supplementary volumes have little to gain by purchasing the new edition of the Century. With the exception of the atlas, they have practically all the information that is contained in the revised edition of the Century 1911.

H. O. SEVERANCE.

University of Missouri.

Needed—More Knowledge

A member of the A. L. A. Committee on co-operation with the N. E. A., in writing recently of the work to be done says:

I have been struck with a lack of understanding of the services of libraries and library commissions on the part of educators, notably college professors. A book recently published by William A. McKeever, "Farm boys and girls," has a chapter on Juvenile literature in the farm home. A selected list is given, which is excellent, but the selection is made from lists by Mary Mapes Dodge, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Edward Everett Hale, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Hamilton W. Mabie. This advice is also given—(page 75). "In order to proceed with greater certainty and economy in purchasing books for the children, the rural parent is advised to consult some one near at hand who is thoroughly familiar with children's literature. Perhaps the superintendent of schools of the town nearby, or some local minister, or some well-

informed leader of a mothers' club, may furnish the desired assistance. It would also be helpful to write for the general catalogs of a number of the large publishing and distributing houses and from their lists select a number of suitable titles." No mention is made of the existence of public libraries or library commissions in this connection. I do not know library conditions in Kansas, but this book is evidently intended for and, in fact, it is "dedicated to the Ten million boys and girls in the rural schools of America," and it seems very important that a man who is covering such a field should be informed on the subject of the work of libraries and library commissions. Why could we not, as a committee, make some effort in this direction to insure the incorporation of essential library information in books of this character?

Later on in the book (pages 156-158), I find a description and advice in regard to a Neighborhood library. Here there is mention of the traveling library with the advice to communicate with the state library association and learn definitely what may be obtained from that source. This seems a little vague. Another point would be to have incorporated in such a book—suggestions as to what the farm boys and girls who would come to the city might find in the public library.

I feel strongly also on the subject of having the librarians of educational institutions—colleges and normal schools, persons who are acquainted with *public library work, because of the training that they will give to the students who go out to be users and supporters of public libraries.

A Classic Bit of Recent Literature

Permit me to call the attention of fellow-librarians to the ninth chapter of Mary E. Waller's recent novel, "A cry in the wilderness" (Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1912). This ninth chapter is a work of transcendent beauty; it may be read separately, being a sidelight to the main story, and deserves among librarians the grateful recognition that undoubtedly will fall to its share from the general public, as an effort defying all criticism, a victory of pure form and noble sentiment; an ornament to American literature.

J. C. B.

What the legislative reference library is to the state legislature that relation the municipal reference library bears to the common council and city departments.

Public Libraries

MONTHLY - EXCEPT AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Library Bureau	- - - - -	Publishers
M. E. AHERN	- - - - -	Editor
Subscription	- - - - -	\$2 a year
Five copies to one library	- - - - -	\$8 a year
Single number	- - - - -	25 cents
Foreign subscriptions	- - - - -	\$2.25 a year

Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1896, at the Post office at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1897.

By the rules of the banks of Chicago an Exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at regular rates.

Library schools.—There are reports in the newspapers of the proposed establishment of library schools in several parts of the country. The idea of more schools is one to be received favorably.

There is more demand for well equipped, well educated librarians than can be met by the library schools today. But the room for these is at the top. There is a crowd at the bottom.

It would be a pity to have any more library schools started without more equipment, more preparation, more opportunity than is offered by any of the schools that are proposed, judging by the newspaper reports.

The A. L. A. stands for "the best reading for the greatest number at the least cost." This means that librarians shall possess scholarship, ample library technique grafted on executive ability, catholicity of spirit, and a judgment able to decide between essentials and non-essentials. These things cannot be obtained by students of a library school

that does not possess pre-eminently these qualities in itself.

This means a specially well equipped director, with judgment to choose a faculty that shall be also equipped with necessary ability and endowment; and all of it means financial support that shall make possible such equipment as is absolutely necessary to give the students of the school the opportunities which they have a right to expect under the circumstances.

A recent writer, himself a library school director once, afterwards connected with commission work and now in a region where library training is sadly needed, expressed himself wisely to the point as follows:

It is high time for the A. L. A. to go into this matter. Here are library schools proposed in Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Colorado and the Pacific slope. The A. L. A. is supposed to be interested in all of these enterprises and I have yet to hear of any one back of the proposed library schools ever having consulted our national organization before establishing such schools. I think our national organization has fully as much right to investigate and report on library school conditions as medical colleges have, and if a report could be had by the A. L. A. committee after a full discussion of both sides of the question, its recommendation might be available with good effect in these several communities.

The demand for library schools is not so great as to make even second-class schools tolerable. What is wanted is better library schools than we have at present, admirable as most of these are. The demand for higher qualities of scholarship than are at present abundant in the library field, is greater than the supply, and nothing less than opportunity for such preparation will meet the situation.

A problem, whose solution the A. L. A. might well undertake, would be the provision of an opportunity for librarians of experience and equipment, for even the faculties of the library

schools themselves, to refresh, re-adjust, recreate their ideas and ideals in advanced librarianship.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES has called attention to this need several times, as it did in the beginning of many good things now in force in the library field.

There was a cherished idea, for many years, that when the University of Chicago was reorganized, and, as Dr. Harper was wont to say, made the leading library influence in the country, that the best accredited school for librarians with the fullest development of opportunity for all kinds of library study, might be included in the activities of that great institution, which under its first president was the wonder of the time.

But the complete ignoring of all that has been accomplished in library development by that institution, the overturning of many of Dr Harper's cherished ideals for the library, together with the iconoclastic ideas expressed in its library building, in the administration and the place of the library in the work of the institution, bar the notion of a library center and a library school there forever.

The situation, the times, the environment made the University of Chicago under Dr Harper's vision an ideal place for an ideal library school. Present conditions place it antipodal to the idea.

Fallacious theory.—A recent editorial in the Springfield *Republican* has something of the flavor of the iconoclast, in discussing the recently published Proceedings of the A. L. A. This is rather an unusual attitude for that paper, and still more unusual is the seeming lack of appreciation of what the Proceedings stand for, while the apparent absence of sympathy with the library point of view is something that rarely occurs in the

Republican, which has long been a favorite with libraries.

The question, "How could they (the librarians) expect to have time for books, if they undertook to read such things as this?" sounds as if it had come from the columns of the Boston *Transcript*, where "The Librarian" enjoys his more or less good chance for a fling at things connected with libraries, and particularly at library administration.

The process of reasoning used in the *Republican* is a little bewildering, and just what the following extract expresses is not exactly clear:

Men who are preparing to be head librarians do not need the minute training required of a cataloger, for example. Much regret was expressed that so few men are now turning to the profession of librarian, and the increasing "feminization" of the libraries is perhaps unfortunate. Yet it is very good work for women, and their monopoly there is likely to be less injurious than in the public schools. At any rate it is not difficult to see why the work is less tempting to men, or why men do not care for the library schools. The simplest solution would be to find the right man and then give him a year to fit himself for a definite post: it is too much to expect him to sacrifice a year on the remote chance of an appointment, and as wages go a strong, capable man can hardly be expected to begin at the bottom. Anyone who has both executive ability and a thorough general education can quickly master the technic.

The statement that, "As wages go, strong, capable men can hardly be expected to begin at the bottom," does not make pleasant reading.

Executive ability is a gift, Heaven bestowed, which may be developed by actual experience, just as the steady hand is developed in the surgeon, repartee in the lawyer, and vision in the artist. Unless it be accompanied by a knowledge of the extent, value and relations of library science in its various processes, and an understanding of the library as a factor in the community, this exec-

utive ability is shorn of much of its power. A member of a staff of a large library system recently spoke of the burden that was laid on herself and her co-workers, because the librarian did not understand how unfortunate it was to remove cards, records, etc., from their position, how impossible it was to connect processes with certain links missing, and how useless some of their important records were without continuations in other directions.

The librarian in question had zeal without knowledge. He satisfied his trustees, the public was grateful for much service, but his co-workers were in a constant state of turmoil and overwork, trying to supply his constant and sometimes impossible demands, made not because he was indifferent, but because he did not know his library machinery sufficiently to understand its working. Neither did he have that other view of it, which made him appreciate the monetary value of its service and the best workers were constantly leaving because of the low salaries that prevailed. A review of the internal workings of a large library will show more than any other argument the value of a thorough knowledge of library economy as taught in the library school. It is no burden to a librarian to possess this knowledge, but it will make him more efficient in his administration if he possess the gift of executive ability. "Ay, there's the rub."

The *Republican* for once is out of the ordinary and indefinite.

Need of progress.—A meeting of the librarians of the Normal schools of the Middle-West has been called by William H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas state normal school at Emporia, to meet in Chicago, January 2-3. The meeting presumably is for discussion of mutual prob-

lems of normal school librarians. There can be no question that the librarians of these schools are in a position to give the students, who go out to be teachers, valuable knowledge of the power of the library, a proper evaluation of its continuation as an educational institution, and the relation of the public school to the public library.

At the same time, there is hardly a class of librarians to whom the authorities pay so little attention, in the matter of their previous training and experience before taking up the library work. Until recently, the librarian of the normal school has been the dependent relative of someone in power, if, indeed, she has not been a teacher who has ceased to be useful as such, because of age or other physical infirmities. In the faculty list, the librarian is usually placed just before the care-takers. That in itself speaks loudly.

The students in the average state normal school come from the rural communities and while in most cases they have not grown up in a book atmosphere, neither have they had the dissipation of mental energy that large cities exercise on young people. Books, therefore, can be made more effective instruments for power and pleasure with them than is the case in city normal schools and the work of the normal school library is not less important than any other department in the school.

Perhaps there may be something in the adage "in numbers there is strength," and if the librarians of normal schools come together, as a concrete body they may be able to effect some betterment of conditions.

With a high school teacher, herself without training or experience outside of the collection of books in her school, giving training in library economy to a class

in the high school, which drops regular high school work to take it; and with a professor in Purdue university offering a publisher's catalog to the country boys, as source of information for good books, it seems as if the educational institutions might be prolific fields in which to extend an acquaintance with sources of literature.

The New Library at Harvard

The Widener Memorial library at Harvard will face the interior of the college yard, with the main entrance directly south of Appleton chapel. The structure will cover a plot of ground, for which the razing of Gore hall will afford a part measuring 206x275 feet. All the elevations will be dignified and handsome, but the most impressive will face the yard. Along this facade twelve Corinthian columns, each forty feet in height, will rest on a portico 128 feet long, which will extend along the front of the building. The approach will be a flight of broad stone steps ascending from the ground twelve feet below.

The bookcases or stacks will extend around the east, south and west sides of the building. They will run from the basement to the third floor, but will be divided for convenience into seven floors or levels. Their capacity has been estimated at 2,500,000 v., making fifty-nine miles of shelves, five times the capacity of the present library. The light will be more than ample, coming from the large outside windows and from the three open courts.

All the libraries of Harvard university now contain about 1,000,000 books and 500,000 pamphlets. Many of these are in the libraries of the law school, the medical school, the divinity school, and the other special departments of the university. There they will remain. The 650,000 v., the 400,000 pamphlets which make up the college library proper will be placed in the Widener library as soon as it is finished. Plans are being made for the dedication of the memorial on commencement day, 1914.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Some Special Collections

A recent bulletin issued by the Bureau of Education, compiled by W. Dawson Johnston and Isadore G. Mudge of Columbia university, on "Special collections in libraries in the United States," has been printed for free distribution. Some of the significant collections referred to are as follows:

The famous Riant collection on Turkey and the Balkan States is now in Harvard university library.

What is probably the most important Dante collection in existence is at Cornell university, and also a collection on the French Revolution, which experts say could hardly be surpassed even in France.

The most remarkable collection of Bibles in the world is at the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

The most nearly complete collection of books on Hebrew subjects is in the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York City.

One of the finest libraries of Japanese material to be found anywhere is at Yale university.

Two collections on mystic subjects are in the Masonic library at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons in Boston.

The Schluetter collection on Socialism is in the Wisconsin state historical society.

A collection on music is in the Newberry library of Chicago.

A collection of monographs on flora is in the Missouri Botanical Garden library, St. Louis.

A collection on natural sciences and useful arts is in the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

The most complete collection relating to women and marriage is in the John Crerar library, Chicago.

World's Largest Libraries

The greatest libraries of the world, according to the late Dr Fortescue, now rank as follows:

British Museum...3,500,000 to 4,000,000
National library, Paris.....3,500,000

Imperial library, St. Petersburg	1,882,000
Library of Congress, Washington	1,794,000
Royal library, Berlin	1,400,000
Royal library, Munich	1,100,000
Imperial library, Vienna	1,000,000
Harvard university, Boston	900,000
New York public library	800,000
Victor Emmanuel library, Rome	800,000
Bodleian library, Oxford	750,000
Yale university, New Haven	625,000
Royal library, Brussels	600,000
Advocates' library, Edinburgh	565,000
Vatican library, Rome	450,000
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.	400,000
University of Chicago	400,000

An obscure Italian refugee in England, who, afterward became Sir Anthony Panizzi, rearranged and built up the British Museum library from 250,000 books in 1837 to 1,500,000 volumes in 1865, when he retired. By the copyright act of 1843 the Museum has been getting at least one copy of every copyrighted book and pamphlet published in the British dominion. The Museum has now between three and a half and four million books. There is a daily average attendance of 700 persons in the reading room.—*New York World*.

Library Exhibit at the Texas Cotton Palace

To advertise the Public library in its own community as well as to bring it to the attention of the surrounding small towns, the Waco public library held an exhibit of its work at the Texas Cotton Palace in November.

The exhibit assumed the form of a small library with public reading room and children's corner with 1,500 books selected from the various classes of the Dewey classification. The exhibit was made attractive with casts and pictures and an attendant from the library was present at all times to answer questions and to distribute the handbook of the library, lists of books, pictures of the library and application cards for membership with bookmarks for the children.

Several thousand people visited the

exhibit and enjoyed the reading rooms. For the children, Miss Whitman, a remarkably successful story teller, told stories in the large coliseum and in the Cotton Palace park. The library was represented on Waco day in a parade by a float, bearing children in costumes, representing characters from the story hour. The float was under the direction of Miss Lota Pharr, the library story teller, and attracted many children to the story hour.

GERTRUDE MATTHEWS,
Waco, Texas. Librarian.

Report on National Library, 1912

The 1912 annual report of the Librarian of Congress still maintains the high standard of educational and scholarly treatment, which has become the accustomed vehicle of the annual message concerning the affairs of the National library.

Particular attention is called to the foundation of a department of Judaica, made possible by the gift of the Deinard collection by Jacob H. Schiff.

The collection of Dr Henry C. Boulton in the literature of chemistry and alchemy and related topics is also noted.

Numerous gifts in the manuscript division were received, also a collection of the prints issued by the Imperial Press of Vienna, making the fifth nation so represented in Library of Congress. Among other gifts were a number of original manuscripts of noted musical scores. Mention is made of the development of the collections of literature of art and architecture, fundamental source material in history, and the collection of official documents.

The Yturbide papers covering the history of the Southwest (Mexico and U. S.), 1799-1824, about 6,000 documents, official and personal manuscripts; the E. L. Moulton collection of books, papers, photographs and autograph letters of the literary world in her day, 1835-1908, and the Gideon Welles' collections are among the many notable recent acquisitions.

There were 25,591v. added by private gift and 18,099v. by purchase. A total

of 61,000 printed books and pamphlets were added to the library during the year, without expense except for library service. The aggregate accessions for the year numbered 122,664 printed books and pamphlets of which there is a total of 2,012,393, and a grand total in the library including manuscripts, maps, music, prints, of 3,000,000.

The appropriation for the library and copyright office for 1912 was \$684,590; expenditures, \$679,552.

More books and maps have been added in the past twelve years than during the preceding century of the library's existence.

The war records, by order of the Secretary of War, up to March 26, 1912, may now be used under supervision by persons recommended as properly responsible.

The work of having *transcriptions* made from the British archives and early records of churches in the colonies, has been continued.

The question of obtaining American colonial material from other European countries is under consideration.

Considerable and valuable work has been done in arranging and organizing manuscript material in possession of the library.

A plan for handling and systematically cataloging the doctor's dissertations of American universities has been formulated and is now being tried.

Gifts from various individuals are treated of in a very interesting way, making the librarian's report a narrative of most unusual interest for such a document.

The technical part of the work, classification, cataloging, etc., is set out in detail by the respective heads of the various departments.

The report of the register of copyrights shows receipts of \$120,149, an increase in fees of \$6,771. The appropriation made for salaries was \$95,180. This was over \$21,000 less than the net amount of fees earned and put into the treasury during the corresponding previous year.

Colorado Library Association

The annual meeting of the Colorado library association, held November 26-27, was attended by some 50 library workers and by general consent the meeting was voted one of the most interesting held in recent years.

The meetings were held at the Denver public library where several interesting exhibits were arranged.

Trustees

The session held in the evening, November 26, was a delightful affair. Following the address of welcome by the president of the association, Miss Charlotte A. Baker, a happy response was given by Miss Anne Evans, president of the Denver board of library commissioners. In her remarks, Miss Evans emphasized the importance of a proper presentation of library needs and aims to library trustees. She said that too often the activity of a library trustee was limited to vetoing suggestions made by the librarian. This was not due to inappreciation but to the lack of proper library financial support, and Miss Evans argued that if librarians would work with their trustees as they should, the trustees would be sufficiently impressed to do more vigorous work with the city authorities* and that more money could be obtained.

The address of the evening was given by Manly D. Ormes, librarian of Co-burn library, Colorado Springs. The subject was

The function of the librarian

The speaker said, "The first function is to magnify the office of the librarian, whether one is in a small library in a village, untrained and without much experience, or is a trained official in a large public or university library. There is no conceivable work more worth while doing and doing with all one's might. In a college or university the library is the most important department in the insti-

*Under the new administrations of both city and library the appropriation for the Denver public library has increased from \$30,000 to \$72,000 with \$12,500 additional for books in 1913.

tution. It occupies the central position. It is in all colleges the intellectual laboratory. It is the balance wheel through which all interests are properly related. It brings sanity; it emphasizes the inherited ideals of a college community. If the students are sidetracked by athletic sports or social doings, the library can restore them to the main fundamental purpose of the college. In his position of a servant to all, there is no discount on the great influences the librarian may exert either for the upbuilding of character or the increase of education. He can serve and help all without the danger of any imputation of insincerity or self-seeking.

My associates on the faculty of the college profess not to quite understand me when I say, somewhat facetiously to be sure, that John C. Schwab, formerly professor of political economy in Yale university, was promoted from a professorship to become the university librarian. Also that the honored president of the State university of Ohio was promoted from a college presidency to be librarian of Columbia university.

As an apostle of learning, the librarian must not permit his institution to stand merely for entertainment, though it may entertain. It must not stand for the imparting of information, though it may give that. It does not stand primarily for the increase of efficiency in trade or business, or in a profession, though it will always do that. It stands for learning; perhaps for less reading, but for better reading, for more thinking in an age when much thinking is on a low plane or is inaccurate. The librarian is a professor of the intellectual life.

There are immortal books; there is a literature of power; there is also an aristocracy of contemplation and if a library fails to awaken a desire for the best, it has missed its chief point. It has not risen to its opportunity and the librarian has not measured up to the possibilities of the situation."

Dr Fred B. R. Helms, of the University of Colorado, gave a most delightful paper on "Alice and education." Alice

in Wonderland was taken by the speaker to uncover, under its disguise of drollery and pure fun, the ridicule directed by the author towards fads in education. The paper will appear early next year in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The program was interspersed with music and following the addresses, an informal reception was tendered visiting librarians by the staff of the Denver public library.

The first paper of the session on November 27, written by Doris Greene, of the Pueblo public library, was read by Mary L. Strang, librarian of that institution. Miss Greene emphasized the importance of library publicity and gave many interesting and valuable suggestions as to means of publicity which have been successfully employed by libraries.

A paper and a demonstration illustrating a method of binding for a small library were given by Rebecca Day, librarian of the public library at Longmont, Colorado. No claim was made for the method employed except for use in small libraries, but Miss Day demonstrated most successfully the economy and practicability of her schemes. An actual demonstration was necessary to describe it, so Miss Day did the work, employing patented gummed linen which formed the back and hinge of the book, and showed her simple method of stringing the signatures together, which was unique.

Janet Jerome, of the Denver public library, read a delightful paper on "Modern illustrators." She emphasized the importance of the illustration to the book and the advantage to librarians of knowing something of illustrations and the processes used in making them. The distinguishing characteristics of such illustrators as Rackham, Dulac, Maxfield, Parrish, Pennell and others were considered by Miss Jerome.

A luncheon was given in the Indian room at the Savoy hotel Wednesday noon.

One of the interesting papers of the meeting was read in the afternoon by

Helen F. Ingersoll, of the Denver public library, on

Free reference material for the small library

Miss Ingersoll emphasized the importance of collecting free material in the library where appropriations are small, and showed the value of much of this material. She called attention to the free publications which various municipalities have for distribution. These included charters and annual reports of such boards as park boards, chambers of commerce, playground commissions, bureau of engineers, etc. Pamphlets also enumerated included those from library commissions and state departments which are of the greatest value to high school students as well as to city officials.

Miss Ingersoll also called attention to the valuable literature which can be obtained from headquarters of the various political parties which included platforms and summarized statements of proposed legislative acts. Some of these analyses were made by state bar associations, which material is free. Railroads also circulate elaborate folders and guide books full of knowledge. Some of the railroad guide books circulate the only recent information on the Wiley tour through Yellowstone Park or the Grand Canon of Colorado, etc. "Making travel safe," by the Union Pacific Railroad, is a valuable sketch of the automatic block system, and "Fossil discoveries of Wyoming" is a publication of real worth, as it gives an outline of the topography of Wyoming, but does not go into obscure scientific terms. Another Union Pacific railroad publication worth while is a handbook of the Reclamation act which contains a list of questions and answers with an explanation of the operation of the act.

Miss Ingersoll called attention also to the vast quantities of advertising material got out by manufacturing and commercial houses, which is always available. One pamphlet published by the National association of master bakers, called "Story of the staff of life," has on the

title page a miniature reproduction of the Bakers' Guild hall of London, 1307. It has illustrations of breads of all countries from 2500 B. C. to the present time with a comparison of ancient ovens and the modern scientific ones of today. An interesting history of cocoa and chocolate is printed by the Walter Baker Company, and "From wool to cloth," distributed by another firm, gives the story of the raw material from the shearing through the various processes up to the finished cloth. Proctor & Gamble of Cincinnati issue a valuable little book on "The laundry in the home," and the Sherwin-Williams Company has published booklets on interior decoration which are helpful. The American paper and pulp association has issued a series of articles on chemical subjects. "The basis of quality paper" is especially valuable to those interested in binding and book making. "Light, its use and misuse," is a primer of illumination prepared under the direction of the Illuminating engineering society.

Attention was called to the various trade and manufacturing journals, many of which can be obtained free by libraries. These include the *American Bottler*, *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, *Reliable Poultry Journal*, moving picture magazines and many others. The Charity organization department of the Russell Sage Foundation has published a series of valuable leaflets as aids to philanthropic workers. The New York school of philanthropy also issues material on social subjects, three valuable new ones being "Farm colonies," "Juvenile delinquency" and "Vocational guidance." The Health education league of Boston publishes books by experts. Among them are "Industrial hygiene" and "Emergencies." The price of these varies from two to ten cents. The publications of the Vocation Bureau of Boston are desirable as is the series "Vocations for girls." Excellent bulletins at small cost are distributed on "Household art," "Health," "Children," etc., by the American school of home economics, Chicago. Among the educational institutions whose publica-

tions are particularly valuable and which are distributed free or at exceedingly small cost, are those from the Extension division of the University of Wisconsin, the Engineering experiment station of the University of Illinois, and the State college of agriculture at Cornell. Even the art catalogues are worth writing for. That of the Elson Company is free, while the Brown and Perry catalogues are sold at small cost.

Miss Ingersoll then called attention to the free publications of libraries, and in conclusion, called attention to the list of publications on social questions, which are obtainable free or at small cost, which list was compiled by Miss Imhoff, and to be had from A. L. A. headquarters.

Albert F. Carter, librarian of the State Teachers' college, Greeley, Colorado, and chairman of the legislative committee of the association, gave a brief report. The association desires to see the legislature pass an act and to see an amendment to the state constitution made, which will permit of a combination of the state's library activities. This would result in the Travelling library commission, the State board of library commissioners, and the governing authority of the state library being placed under one commission or board. The committee will ask the recently elected governor, E. M. Ammons, to encourage the proposed combination of governing authority, through the appointment of a new state board of library commissioners, which would be favorable to and promote such a combination.

Library conditions in Colorado

This report was given by Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver public library. Owing to the various libraries represented, with diverse conditions represented, for purposes of comparison, the libraries were divided into four classes, "A" representing those having 25,000 v. or over, which are nine in number; "B," 10,000 to 25,000 v., numbering five; "C," 5,000 to 10,000v., numbering seven; "D," those having less than 5,000v., numbering 20. The number of volumes in the forty-one libraries so classed amounts to

639,643v. Library support varies from one-fourth of a mill to one mill under a tax assessment, to appropriations made by mayors and to support through amateur dramatic performances, gifts and endowments. Conditions in Colorado can be seen from the fact that in two libraries in class "A," the support of one is but \$1,500 a year and of another \$65,000 last year. In class "A" there are five college or university graduates, four accredited with college work and none with less educational equipment. In class "B" there are three college or university graduates, two accredited with college work, and none with less. In class "C" there are two college or university graduates, one accredited with college work, and four with high school work. In class "D," four college or university graduates, four accredited with college work, and seven with high school or common school educations. There are five librarians of library school training in Colorado and at least ten additional library assistants in the state with this training. Twelve other librarians had experience or training under a library school graduate prior to assuming library positions.

The greatest diversity was seen in the salaries paid to librarians, even of those of the same class, also provisions in the state for vacations, sick leave, etc. One librarian of a collection of 39,000v., with special library training and four years' experience, receives a salary of \$1,000 a year, has had but seven days' vacation in four years, no sick leave, and no assistant. One university graduate, also a library school graduate, with ten years' library experience, receives but \$900 a year, with thirty-six days vacation annually, no sick leave, and \$100 for assistants in nine months. Another college graduate of eight years' library experience, receives but \$45 a month, with a vacation of two weeks. A librarian of a collection in class "D," who had five years of college work and library experience, receives \$50 a month, but seven days' vacation, no sick leave, and works seven hours a day. Another librarian of

a collection in the same class, with accredited college work and one year's experience, works eight hours a day in summer, five and a half hours a day in winter, two hours every Sunday, no vacation but legal holidays, no sick leave, receives a salary of \$30 a month and also has to act as janitor. The average in the four classes is as follows:

	Salary	Hours per day	Vacation, weeks	Sick leave
A.	\$1,612.50	7.7	3.75
B.	820.00	8.2	2.8
C.	668.58	7.	1.8
D.	581.33	6.16	9.4	7 days

Sick leave was not designated in three classes as provision for such was too infrequent for consideration.

Mr Hadley gave as his conclusions that one thing worth while, as a result of the investigation into conditions, is the realization of the lack of a general policy carried on by the Colorado library boards; that there seems to be no generally accepted standards regarding librarians' education, training or experience and therefore there are no generally accepted rules as to vacations, sick leave, etc. He stated that at least one important conclusion is apparent,—the need of a sufficient appropriation and the proper organization of the State board of library commissioners to enable it to educate library boards to an appreciation of the proper qualifications for librarianship and to obtain for qualified library workers, salaries more commensurate with those qualifications and working conditions more conducive to sustained efforts of a high order.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Manly D. Ormes, Coburn library, Colorado Springs; vice-president, Elizabeth McNeal, Denver university, Denver; secretary and treasurer, Faith Foster, State university, Boulder; executive committee, Chalmers Hadley, Public library, Denver, and Albert F. Carter, State Teachers' college, Greeley.

By decision of the executive board, it was decided to issue a call for another state meeting next spring.

Southern Educational Association Library Department

The department of libraries of the Southern Educational association held a very interesting session in the Louisville public library building, November 29, 1912.

The president of this department, Ernest W. Winkler, librarian of the state library, Austin, Texas, was unavoidably absent and George T. Settle, librarian of the Louisville free public library, presided in his stead. S. J. Duncan-Clark, editor of the Louisville *Herald*, delivered the address of welcome. A very splendid paper on "A suggestive outline of a course for training teachers in the use of books," was presented by Lucy E. Fay of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. Adelaide F. Evans of the Louisville free public library presented the paper on the "Evaluation of books for pupils in the grades," which was prepared by Adeline B. Zachert of the Rochester (N. Y.) public library. Prof J. P. W. Brouse of Somerset, Ky., read a paper on the "Library as seen by the state." A paper on "The need of the library for best results in teaching the cultural subjects comparable to the need of the laboratory in teaching the science courses" was read by Prof. St. George L. Sioussat of Vanderbilt university.

In this paper the writer urged the need of greater attention to the development of school libraries for the sake of better work in history and other cultural subjects. To history teaching the library stands in much the same relation as that held by the laboratory in the work of the natural sciences. Teaching history with the use of a single textbook is an out-of-date method; but under present conditions that is often all that can be done. The speaker called attention to the recommendations of all the important committees and conferences on the teaching of history held in recent years and pointed out their unanimity in the demand for a library for history work. He gave examples and statistics showing the dearth of school libraries, and mentioned as nota-

ble beginnings of an effort to meet the want the establishment of local school libraries by state aid, and the initiation of the system of traveling libraries now in effect in some states, including Kentucky and Tennessee. Prof. Sioussat closed with a plea for greater interest in school libraries and for an increased expenditure for this purpose along with the sums spent for buildings, salaries, and equipment.

A very excellent paper on the "Co-ordination of the administration and work of public libraries and high school libraries" was presented by Marilla Waite Freeman of Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn.

Meeting of Library Section of N. Y. S. T. A.

The meeting of the Library section of the New York State Teachers' association, held Tuesday November 26, 1912, was most interesting, with about 75 members in attendance.

Dr Sherman Williams, chief of the school libraries division of the New York state library, explained what the department was trying to do in regard to the school libraries.

Miss Massee of the Buffalo public library gave an interesting and helpful talk on books that children like. She took as a basis for her talk the quotation from Woodbury's *Appreciation of Literature*.

The appreciation of literature is thus by no means a simple matter; it is not the ability to read, nor even a canon of criticism and rules of admiration and censure that are required; but a live soul, full of curiosity and interest in life, sensitive to impressions, acute and subtle in reception, prompt to complete a suggestion, and always ready with the light of its own life to serve as a lamp under its feet. Appreciation of literature, too, is neither rapid nor final; it moves with no swifter step than life itself, and it opens, like life always on larger horizons and other labors.

A paper prepared by Miss Ahern, editor of *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*, on Professional training for school librarians, was read in her absence by Miss Reynolds of Rockport. The chief points in the paper were: A clear knowledge of library

technique and its relations is essential; an understanding of pedagogy and psychology is necessary, a wide knowledge of the books for children of school age and their relation to the subjects taught in the schools, is most important.

A general discussion followed and Dr Williams expressed a fear that school libraries would take as their aim the supplementing of class-room work. His conviction was that they should foster a love of reading and inculcate the reading habit among pupils.

The question was brought up as to whether teachers should have the training of public schools or normal schools; the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the training in library methods and the use of books, if given at normal schools could help materially in correlating the work of public schools and public libraries.

The second session of the Library section was held in conjunction with the Rural Education section and was attended by more than 200.

The subject of Teachers' institutes was presented by W. E. Pierce of East Aurora, who argued for the smaller, less formal and specialized meetings.

Miss Jean Y. Ayer of the State normal school at Cortland, gave a paper on "Books and the love of books." Three points of special interest were, that the superintendent should require of teachers that they have a sense of humor and be well read; that teachers cannot teach with enthusiasm what they do not love, and therefore, they should acquire an appreciation of good reading in order to cultivate the right reading habit among children, and that no good unselfish work was ever lost.

Supt W. S. Clark of West Albany said that cultivating the reading habit among pupils was the most important thing the school could do for them. Teachers should familiarize themselves with good books for children; should have some knowledge of details for library organization and arrangement, and should take pleasure in instructing the pupils how and what to read.

Supt Henry A. Dann, of Lancaster,

N. Y., maintained that the majority of books in the smaller schools of one district should be the same. From a general list of books each year, the superintendent in co-operation with the teacher in each school, should check those needed to meet the special needs of each district. Teachers should be authorized to buy the books, instead of a trustee. To meet the charge that rural schools turned out poor readers, Mr Dann suggested that the monotonous round of selections, poems and studies which children heard year after year, be laid aside and that sets of books for class work be purchased, to be used in the teaching of reading, enlargement of vocabulary and in giving pleasure to the children.

Miss Caroline Webster, State inspector of libraries, said that the work of the schools is to make the library effective, and that of the State is the extension of library service. When the country school library is made effective, the people in the country will have library service. There are still one million people in the state without library privileges. There are about two million books in the country schools of the state. Practically no judgment has been used in the selection of these books and 75 per cent of them are for children above sixth grade, while 80 per cent of the children in these schools never get beyond the sixth grade. Miss Webster said there are many teachers in the country schools who take great pride in their libraries, but there are many who have no knowledge of children's books, beyond a few titles. This is largely because they have never been exposed to books. Here is the work for the traveling library. Books suitable for district schools, attractive editions of the old favorites, suitable new books, all of these are possible, and others; but the traveling library is not effective, unless there is a librarian, who in most cases must be the teacher of the school. "It is the man behind the gun who counts." In the fight we are making together, the teacher is the marksman, the superintendent the commanding officer (or should be, rather than the

book agent) and the library merely furnishes the ammunition.

A specially fine library exhibit well placed attracted much attention during the meetings. Special reading, book-lists for boys and girls, outlines for instruction in the use of books, books for class room libraries, and home use, from various libraries were on hand. Many of these lists were distributed free.

The officers of the library section elected for the coming year were Miss C. M. Underhill, president; Addie E. Hatfield, secretary.

Library Meetings

Alabama.—The ninth annual meeting of the Alabama library association, held in Union Springs and Troy, November 25-27, was an acknowledged success.

It has been the custom of the association to hold the sessions of the annual meetings in two or more neighboring towns, thus giving the librarians of the state the privilege of becoming personally acquainted with a greater number of libraries and library communities.

The result is most happy—being one of twofold benefit. First, on the part of the visiting librarians, there is a keener interest in, and appreciation of, the libraries visited, and second, on the part of the entertaining libraries and communities, there is an inspiration to greater and deeper library enthusiasm.

Sessions at Union Springs

The first session of this year's meeting, on the evening of November 25 in Union Springs, was devoted to the dedicatory exercises of the beautiful new Union Springs library. Dr Thomas M. Owen, president of the Alabama library association, presided at this and subsequent sessions. The dedicatory address was made by Prof J. R. Rutland, librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic institute at Auburn. His subject was "The value of books and reading."

The entire program was a thoroughly interesting one. It was followed by an informal reception, given in the auditorium. The people of Union Springs and the county, for the library is a county

library, may well be proud of their new building. It has been planned not only with an eye to interior beauty, but at the same time, effective usefulness.

The session of the following morning was given over to round-table discussion. The topics discussed were all of vital interest to library workers. The live, animated way in which the best and most helpful ideas were interchanged, proved the worth of the discussion. These topics were: "Qualifications of librarians," "Library apprentices," "Training the patron," "How to attract the children," "Men and the library," "Library advertising," "The librarian's vacation," "The library as a social center," and "Some things that interest or perplex the librarian."

Sessions at Troy

The main thought running through the whole of the meetings was brought out fully and clearly in a paper read by Katherine Hinton Wootten, librarian of the Carnegie library of Atlanta, at the night session held in Troy, Nov. 26. The subject, "Trained librarianship," as presented by Miss Wootten, dwelt on the decided need of the library for the librarian who has been especially trained in library methods, the preparation necessary, and the natural qualifications requisite for effective librarianship.

The second session, in Troy, on November 27, which was of absorbing interest, was featured by an address by P. W. Hodges, secretary of the State Board of Teachers' Examiners, on "Schools and libraries." The address dealt with all sides of the school question, gave a sketch of the birth and growth of the Alabama state school library law, and showed by actual statistics how the Alabama teachers and local school trustees were reaching onward and upward toward higher culture, by bringing the child in contact with the best in literature through the medium of the school library. The discussions which followed brought out many points of value for the rural school library, and encouraged a hearty coöperation between the trained librarian of the city or town library and the school library.

Upon adjournment the members of the library association were entertained at a most delightful banquet with the Troy Nineteenth Century woman's club as host.

The whole meeting was one where the closest fellowship and good feeling prevailed, and one of such practical helpfulness, that the librarians could not but return to their several libraries with a brighter vision of the large possibilities for greater and better service in their own respective fields and with the enthusiasm and earnestness of purpose to make the vision real.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; first vice-president, J. R. Rutland, Auburn; second vice-president, Miss Ora I. Smith, Tuscaloosa; third vice-president, Prof P. W. Hodges, Montgomery; secretary, Miss Gertrude Ryan, Montgomery; treasurer, Miss Laura Elmore, Montgomery.

Executive council (in addition to the officers.)

Lila May Chapman, Birmingham; Dr T. W. Palmer, Montevallo; Frances Pickett, Marion; Susan Lancaster, Jacksonville, and Mrs Corrine Conning, Mobile.

(The eighth annual meeting of the association was held in the city of Tuscaloosa, and at the State university, Nov. 21, 22 and 23, 1911. A strong and varied program was presented. The annual address was delivered by Dr Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis public library, on "The companionship of books." The officers elected at that time were the same as those included in the list above given for 1912-13. This memorandum is made since no formal report of the eighth meeting appears in this journal.)

GERTRUDE RYAN,
Secretary.

Indiana.—The fourth annual meeting of the Indiana library trustees' association convened in Indianapolis, November 12, 1912. The first session was devoted to a discussion of advantages of codification of library laws and the

reading of a tentative draft of a new general library bill which is to be presented to the next general assembly. The discussion pointed out that in addition to laws governing state and school libraries, there are more than 20 enactments regarding public libraries. The laws are not very definite regarding library funds, numerous inquiries arise regarding the disposition of fines and gift money. It was advised that the new bill provide that every cent of money from whatever source derived, that comes to the library, should be paid into the library treasury and be disbursed as other library funds.

The tentative draft of the proposed bill presented by T. F. Rose, of Muncie, codifies all the library laws of the state and makes it mandatory for all the public libraries of the state to operate under the same general law. In the discussion which followed, it was recommended that a second draft of the bill be made and sent to each library board of the state for criticism, before the bill is presented to the legislature. Carl H. Milan, John Lapp, Jacob P. Dunn and Millard F. Cox were added to the legislative committee.

At the evening session, the address of welcome was made by Jacob P. Dunn, president of the Indiana public library commission. This was followed by the address of Mrs A. D. Moffett, president, who urged the library board members to realize the importance of their work, and to exercise the power of levying funds as well as spending them.

Charles G. Dailey of Bluffton spoke of the work of a book committee. He said four important questions presented themselves, viz.; Who should select the books, what kind of books should be bought, when should they be bought and what books should be bought for children. The members of the book committee should be varied, should have an intimate knowledge of the library, should have knowledge of old and new literature, and the aids in book selection and most of all, should have sympathetic touch with the public.

Dr E. D. Baily of Martinsville spoke

on the Election of officers. The librarian at board meetings was discussed by Orville Simmons of Goshen. A round table discussion was followed by a social hour.

At the morning meeting of November 13, Qualifications of librarians and assistants, and hours and vacations were discussed.

The main topic for the afternoon session was, Wider use of the library assembly room. Dr Lida Leasure of Auburn recommended enlarging and widening the field of library service through the assembly room by free lectures on live topics, moving picture shows, public entertainments given by school children, civic club meetings and educational exhibits. The question of art exhibits was very ably treated by Mrs M. F. Johnston, of the Art committee of the National Federation of woman's clubs. Mrs Johnston made it very clear that words are not the only expression of ideas, that pictures are a means of expression of many great and wonderful ideas that cannot be expressed in words. She urged that in the construction of assembly rooms, more attention be paid to the question of light and wall space for art exhibits. She referred to three books on art that should be in every library—Birge Harrison's Landscape painting, Carleton E. Noyes' Enjoyment of art, R. A. M. Stevenson's Essay on Velasquez.

Mrs J. L. Dinwiddie of Fowler said the assembly room should serve three distinct purposes: It should be a center for all organized clubs and societies of an educational nature; it should serve as a drawing card to those persons who are interested in special lines of work but are not using the library and it should serve as an advertisement for the library. Herman Taylor of Huntington gave a brief report of the use of the assembly room at Huntington, speaking especially of the efforts made by the library to interest the working men.

The following officers were elected: President, Judge Ora L. Wildermuth, Gary; vice-president, Mrs W. R. Davidson, Evansville; secretary, Adah E.

Bush, Kentland; treasurer, Dr E. D. Baily, Martinsville.

Forty-five trustees were in attendance, a considerable increase over former years.

ADAH E. BUSH, Secretary.

Iowa.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the Iowa library association was held at Nevada, October 8-10. The registered attendance was 133. Sixty-eight libraries were represented.

The president, Grace D. Rose of Davenport, discussed "The efficient library" in her opening address. Miss Rose's definition of the efficient library is "one that will make lovers of books." While one of the functions of the public library is to help men in their struggle with economic conditions, a higher ideal of library efficiency is to provide the great inspirational books and bring about an acquaintance with them among the people of the community. The measure of efficiency then is the love of books, creating a taste for literature, believing, with Trollope, that "Book-love is the greatest and most perfect pleasure that God has prepared for his creatures."

The subject of children's reading was under the direction of Mrs Edna Lyman Scott. The elements of children's literature, the creation of taste for and appreciation of good literature, ability to read intelligently, an enduring love of books, were the leading thoughts.

The report of the Iowa library commission showed progress. There are 113 public libraries in the state. Only 14 county seats, out of 99 counties, are without free libraries, and in four of these there are library associations. During the past year, 12 towns were engaged in erecting library buildings. The total number of volumes in the free public libraries of the state is 789,038, and the circulation in 1911 was 2,487,593, exclusive of college and university and state institution libraries. Rural extension of library privileges has been placed on a definite, practical, working basis. The position of supervising librarian of state institutions has been restored and Julia A. Robinson has been called to the work.

The report of the district meetings showed increased interest and effective work.

Miriam B. Wharton, librarian, Public library, Burlington, presented "Apprentice system of training library assistants." The answers from a questionnaire sent out, added to her own experience, led her to say that the apprentice class does not pay the library. The spirit of discussion which followed Miss Wharton's paper seemed to point that the system of apprentice classes has failed in the small and medium sized libraries. The best plan is to elect one or two beginners with strong personalities and give them personal direction.

Charles E. Rush of St. Joseph very attractively and satisfactorily presented "Effectively printed library advertising." Mr Rush had the assistance of a well-displayed exhibit.

The College and reference section held a meeting, with helpful discussion of pertinent topics.

A session was devoted to the revision of Iowa library law. The need of new legislation to make clear the place of the library and its uniform government was pointed out.

Father Fitzpatrick of Marshalltown led a discussion on the need for a higher maximum tax levy. He made a strong appeal for a law raising the maximum levy, and brought out a spirited discussion, following which the association pledged itself to strong effort to have the law amended in the next session of the legislature.

Ellen I. True of Onawa, in discussing the present extension law, pointed out a weak place in the law in the provision that makes it impossible for continuing contracts. She recommended that the agreement, once being made, should remain in force until a two-thirds vote declared it void.

Dr A. E. Bostwick, A. L. A. representative, delivered an address on "Mal-employment in the library." His thought was developed along the line that, while it was a serious thing for a person to be unemployed, it is a more serious thing for a person to be employed badly. The

library cannot occupy its proper place as an essential institution in the community if its staff is mal-employed.

Perhaps the most forceful paper of the meeting was that presented by Jeanette M. Drake of Sioux City on "The relation of the library to social betterment." An interesting discussion followed.

Julia A. Robinson reported on the libraries of the state institutions.

A book review brought out various opinions of a list of books which deal with social and economic questions.

Former students of the Illinois library school had a dinner, as did the students of the Iowa summer school.

The Nevada library board gave a reception. A new feature was the entertainment of the guests in many of the homes of Nevada, rather than at a hotel. The experiment proved successful.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs C. C. Loomis, Cedar Rapids; first vice-president, Jeanette M. Drake, Sioux City; second vice-president, Mrs M. E. Dailey, Council Bluffs; honorary president, W. P. Payne, Nevada; secretary, L. L. Dickerson, Grinnell; treasurer, Vina F. Clark, Ames; registrar, Sarah Palmer, Red Oak.

Massachusetts.—The sixty-ninth meeting of the Massachusetts library club was held, October 29 at Haverhill with an unusually large attendance, of about 500. Schools were closed to allow the teachers to attend the meeting.

The topic under discussion during the morning was "Co-operation between library and school."

Dr Snedden, Massachusetts state commissioner of education, said that the library should take the initiative, using the school room as its center of influence and distribution. The teacher has a distinct responsibility in helping her pupils to acquire the library habit. She should provide tasks involving the use of the library and should suggest home reading in books to be procured at the library. Conference of local teachers and librarians would stimulate co-operation.

W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Co-

lumbia university, spoke on "The library as the re-enforcement of the school." Dr Johnston suggested a notable opportunity for the school to use the library in solving the problem of the graded school curriculum, which leads to mechanical work on the part of the pupil, rather than intellectual effort. Some of the subjects might well be transferred from the course of study and incorporated in the course of reading. Dr Johnston urged that librarians be made members of school board and school officers members of library boards.

A paper on "The drama and the library" was delivered by Howard J. Savage of Harvard University. The drama league of Boston is active in bulletin service and various advisory functions. Membership in the league is open to librarians. The privilege carries with it the right to keep on file all the publications of the league but not to post them.

Dr Wadlin of the Boston public library opened the reports from various libraries on "Work with schools," followed by Miss Putnam of Uxbridge, Miss Henry of Attleboro and Miss Kirkland of Lexington.

Following the meeting at Haverhill, the Free library commission of Massachusetts held a conference at Haverhill. Visiting librarians were guests, and the meetings were marked with active discussion by many of the visitors.

The Haverhill library was opened for study as to its practical workings during the time.

Miss Zaidee Brown, agent of the commission, in an address on "Library trustees and their opportunity," emphasized the power which they have through the library of making or destroying the ideals of coming generations. A question-box conducted by Miss Brown brought out helpful discussions on the subjects of fines and Sunday openings.

Miss Winchell of Manchester, N. H., discussed the successful neighborhood library meetings held in New Hampshire, which had had gratifying results, especially for small libraries.

Miss Tillinghast gave a practical demonstration of such book-mending as could be done in a small library.

The conference closed with a notice by Mr Moulton of Haverhill on "Recent reference books for small libraries."

Massachusetts.—The fall meeting of the Old Colony library club was held in Middleboro, Mass., on Thursday, November 21. Mr W. H. Southworth in his address of welcome gave a short history of the Middleboro library. Mary L. Lamprey of North Easton read a paper on some recent books of importance noting especially those on social hygiene.

Clara A. Brett, of the Brockton public library, was in charge of the question box.

John Grant Moulton's paper, "The public library as related to other educational and social work," occupied the afternoon session. Mr Moulton considered that the library should be active along the lines of recreation, education, and social service.

NELLIE THOMAS, Secretary.

Michigan.—At a meeting of the Upper Peninsula education association, at Iron Mountain in October, through the friends of the state board of library commissions, library matters were brought to the attention of teachers.

Edna Whiteman of the Carnegie library training school for children's librarians, Pittsburgh, gave an address on "Story telling for children."

A round table held by library workers from the Upper Peninsula resulted in an organization in connection with the annual meeting of the educational association.

At the regular meeting of the library section of the association, addresses were made on "The library and the child," by Miss Whiteman of Pittsburgh; "The school library, how to get and use it," Samuel H. Ranck of Grand Rapids; "Dramatization in the upper grades," by Alice Robie of Ironwood. Miss Hill of the Northern state Normal school library, Marquette, presided. At one of the general sessions Mr Ranck

of Grand Rapids addressed the teachers on "The best of public library service in every school in the state."

The State board of library commissioners had a very attractive and instructive exhibition in the high school building.

Minnesota.—The annual meeting of the Minnesota library association was held in Faribault, October 2-4. The registered attendance was 67. The interests of the small library had the right of way, the \$1,000 a year library being the measure. Some of the conclusions reached were as follows: Re-binding was favored, rather than replacing with the Grosset and Dunlap books; the duty of "city fathers" to recognize the possibilities and limitations of small libraries. It was recommended that a law be passed requiring librarians to attend state meetings, expenses paid and a substitute supplied; also that librarians should have two, and if possible, three weeks' vacation, with salary.

The A. L. A. representative was Dr Arthur E. Bostwick, who spoke on "The advertisement of ideas." He said the library was a public utility, with other utilities, and should be treated as such in the matter of advertising. The distribution made by libraries are ideas. We need history, biography and travel presented acceptably; therefore authors should be labored with. The speaker advocated show windows in the library. Books should be seen from the street. Anything which advertises helps forward the library.

The subject of county libraries and co-operation with county teachers, granges, literary clubs, etc., was presented.

The libraries of the state institutions were represented by the libraries for the blind, for delinquent children, the state training school for the feeble-minded, the school for the deaf and public school libraries.

The relation of schools and libraries was presented by Miss Wilson, state supervisor of school libraries, by Miss Ackerman of Cannon Falls and Miss Hutchinson of Minneapolis.

Reference work was presented by Miss Lewis, Miss Howe and Miss Firkins. The latter made the plea for the dictionary catalog, followed by Miss Clapp of the Minneapolis public library.

Miss Pringle of the State commission reviewed the work of the traveling libraries.

The municipal reference department of the Minneapolis public library was presented by Miss Schain of that department. The value of special libraries was presented by several in charge of such collections.

The Fairbault people were most kind in offering recreation and courtesies to the visitors.

Miss Bascom, editor of the A. L. A. Booklist, gave the evening address on "Book skimming."

Dr Weigle of Carlton college discussed "The librarian as a teacher."

The committee on legislation made the following recommendation: An annual tax levy of not more than three mills; a law authorizing county and township extension, providing for a definite tax levy and a definite mode of procedure; that the school law be amended to authorize school boards to house school libraries in public libraries, when better administration can thus be obtained, and to authorize the centralization of rural school libraries in the county library; that the association support any measure for the better housing of the Historical library and Library commission.

Officers were elected as follows: President, J. T. Gerould, State university library; vice-president, Harriet Howe, Minneapolis public library; secretary-treasurer, Arabel Martin, Minneapolis public library.

Nebraska.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the Nebraska library association was held in Lincoln, October 30-31, 1912.

At the first session the president spoke of the growth of the public libraries in Nebraska in the last 20 years and of the fact that one charter member had attended every meeting in that time.

A survey of Nebraska libraries was given by Miss Templeton showing 92 libraries in the state and only four towns of any size without libraries. Nebraska has more libraries according to the population than any other state. She spoke of the very flexible state law and of the township libraries and of the splendid outlook for 1913.

Miss Florence Waugh told of the progress made by the State institution libraries, Nebraska being unique in that she is the only state having an appropriation for the upkeep of institutional libraries. At this point an invitation was extended to the association to visit two of its institution libraries later.

These visits proved to be the drawing card of the entire association meeting. At both places the association was delightfully entertained. At the penitentiary the convict librarian showed by his figures of 281 readers out of 375 prisoners, by a circulation of 1,062 books a month and by the immaculate condition of the library books, what can be done by intelligent and careful guidance in reading. At the Orthopedic hospital a little crippled girl and a little crippled boy showed with great pride the beautifully arranged books on the shelves and the artistic posters in the pleasant library room. This little girl told in a very pleasing manner the story, "In the desert of waiting," showing what a help she must be to her crippled companions.

Miss Lutie Stearns of the Wisconsin free library commission gave a very interesting talk on "The library's place in a social survey." She commented on the fact that in the recent survey made at Pittsburgh of educational factors, the public library was absolutely omitted. She explained a very interesting chart showing the educational value of social institutions among which was the public library. At the evening meeting Miss Stearns gave a very interesting and instructive paper, "The library militant." This was followed by a social hour which gave the members a better chance to become acquainted.

On Thursday at 9 a. m. a fine demonstration of library methods was very

largely attended by the librarians from the small libraries. For librarians of larger libraries there was a round-table discussion on problems of the school and larger libraries led by Dr W. K. Jewett.

At 2 p. m. the meeting opened with a roll call of the libraries of the State. Response was made with short reports giving interesting items and problems peculiar to local libraries and how they were solved. It was encouraging to note that almost without exception an increase of circulation was reported and in many towns an increased appropriation.

Miss Madeline Hillis of the Omaha public library gave a paper on "Popular non-fiction." She gave an annotated list of books which had proved popular and was designed to help purchase in smaller libraries.

Miss Zora Shields of the Omaha high-school gave a masterly paper on "Foreign literature in translation." This covered the field in a splendid and thorough manner including Danish, Swedish, German, French, Italian, Spanish novelists.

BLANCHE HAMMOND, Sec.

New York.—A library club in connection with the Rochester public library was organized November 1. The program for the evening consisted of a brief outline of the history of the A. L. A. by Lois Reed of the University of Rochester, an account of the Ottawa meeting by Miss Zachert of the Rochester public library, a review of the work of the New York library association by Miss Weaver of the high school, and a resumé of the Niagara Falls meeting by Miss Gleason of the Mechanics institute. Mr Yust, who had attended the dedication of the New York education building at Albany, reviewed the history of the department of education and the board of regents.

The club will be called the Rochester district library club, will hold five meetings a year and the dues will be 50 cents a year.

The officers for the incoming year are, president, William F. Yust, Rochester public library; vice-president, Anne Col-

lins, Reynolds library; secretary-treasurer, Ethel F. Sayre, Rochester theological seminary.

Two definite lines of work were adopted, one, the compilation of a union list of periodicals in the various libraries in the city, both complete and partial sets to be included, and the other, a compilation of valuable works of reference and useful sets contained in the different libraries of the city.

ETHEL F. SAYRE,
Secretary-treasurer.

Atlantic City meeting, 1913.

The seventeenth annual joint meeting of the Pennsylvania library club and the New Jersey library association will be held, as usual, at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., February 28—March 1, 1913; full details of the programme to be sent out later.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN,
Secretary, P. L. A.

Library Schools

Carnegie library of Pittsburgh training school for children's librarians

On Saturday evening, November 2, the staff of the Carnegie library gave their first "library party" in honor of the Training School for children's librarians. The opportunity of becoming acquainted with the members of the staff was highly appreciated by the guests.

Mary E. Downey, resident director of the Chautauqua library school, lectured before the school on November 20.

Richard Wyche, organizer and president of the National story tellers' league of America, told the story of "St. Francis of Assisi" to the school on November 25. On November 27 he told "Hiawatha," afterward giving an "Uncle Remus" story, "just for fun."

William R. Watson, formerly librarian of the San Francisco library, lectured on "California county libraries" on November 29.

Mrs Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, instructor in school of education, University of Chicago, and a member of the staff of lecturers of the Training school, gave 10 lectures on story telling during the week beginning December 9.

University of Illinois

During the months of November and December, the University of Illinois Library school was fortunate in the presence of several visiting lecturers.

Miss Mary Eileen Ahern of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, opened the lecture course for the academic year of 1912-13 on November 12 and 13. Miss Ahern spoke before the members of the school and the faculty, and most of the library staff, on "Some essentials in librarianship," and the talks were, as Miss Ahern's talks always are, a source of renewed interest and inspiration. During Miss Ahern's visit, the Library School faculty gave a dinner in her honor at the University club. Covers were laid for about a dozen.

Mr George B. Utley, executive officer of the American library association, visited the school on December 2, 3, giving two lectures on those dates. The subject of Mr Utley's lecture on the afternoon of December 2 was the "Work and function of the American library association." Mr Utley dwelt particularly upon the various methods by which the American library association may be of service to librarians of public libraries. On December 3, Mr Utley spoke along an entirely different line, his address being entitled "Complexity in simplicity." The lecture included many helpful and interesting suggestions.

Miss Mary B. Lindsay, librarian of the Evanston (Illinois) public library, lectured before the school and staff on December 17. Miss Lindsay chose for her subject, "The work of the Evanston public library," and gave a most interesting description of her library and the excellent work which it is doing among its constituents.

The Library club, composed of the members of the University of Illinois library school, faculty, staff and resident alumni, held its December meeting on the evening of Monday, December 2, at the residence of Mr and Mrs F. K. W. Drury. The meeting was in the nature of a house warming as Mr and Mrs Drury have recently moved into their

new home, built during the past summer. As the date of the meeting coincided with the date of Mr Utley's visit, he was the guest of honor on the occasion. Between 60 and 70 members were present. The speaker of the evening was Professor Thomas Edward Oliver of the department of romance languages of the University of Illinois. Dr Oliver spoke at length and most interestingly regarding several large reference libraries in Europe which he had visited, and of which he had made considerable use during his recent Sabbatical year.

Alumni notes

Clara Ricketts, B. L. S. 1911, has been appointed to a position in the Order department of the University of Illinois library.

Honor Plummer, B. L. S. 1912, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Public library, Los Angeles, California.

Anne D. Swezey, B. L. S. 1903, who for nearly three years has been librarian of the East Chicago and Indiana Harbor public libraries, has resigned her position to accept the librarianship of the Salem, Oregon, public library. Miss Swezey is a distinct loss to the library interests in the Middle-West, and Oregon is to be congratulated upon securing so able, efficient, and enthusiastic a worker.

FRANCES SIMPSON,
Assistant Director.

New York state library

The alumni association has added to the collection of portraits of noted librarians framed portraits of Dr A. R. Spofford, Dr W. F. Poole and Frederick M. Crunden. These are uniform in size and style with the portraits of Mr Dewey, Mrs Fairchild and C. A. Cutter which were previously given by the association. The class of 1901 has given as its second picture of noted library buildings a large wall picture of Columbia University library. The money given by the class of 1910 has been used for a set of dishes toward the completion of the tea service owned by the school.

Prof Lucy M. Salmon of Vassar college gave two lectures on December 4

and 5. The first dealt with "The college library from the faculty point of view"; the second was devoted to "Historical works for the public library." At the close of Prof Salmon's first lecture she was tendered an informal reception by the 10 Vassar graduates in the school or on the staff of the State library.

Sarah B. Askew, organizer of the New Jersey public library commission, gave her lectures on "The point of contact" and "The work of a library organizer," December 9 and 10. At the close of Miss Askew's first lecture, Mary E. Downey, president of the Ohio library association, who was visiting the school, made a few remarks supplementing Miss Askew's talk. A tea in one of the lecture rooms gave both students and faculty an opportunity to meet Miss Askew and Miss Downey.

The following subjects for original bibliographies have been selected by the class of 1913:

- Georgia Benedict, '12, Index to the Best book lists of the New York state library.
 Leslie E. Bliss, Industrial phases of convict labor.
 Edith M. Clement, Reference on commercial subjects for secondary schools.
 William N. Daniells, Animals in folklore and fiction.
 J. Howard Dice, Modern opera: Humperdinck, Massenet, Leoncavallo, Mascagni, Saint-Saens.
 Charles E. Graves, Bird songs in North America (except Mexico).
 Eva W. Graves, Popular botany.
 Edith M. Grout, Causes and nature of pauperism and defectiveness and means of overcoming them.
 Charles F. McCombs, The "Génie du Christianisme" of Chateaubriand and "De l'Allemagne" of Mme. de Staël with special reference to the origins of the French romantic movement.
 Josephine T. Sackett, Popular amusements, sociologically considered.
 Raymond L. Walkley, Relation of secondary schools to colleges and higher education in the United States.
 Harold L. Wheeler, School and college fiction.
 These members of the class have elected "community studies" of the following cities:
 Mary H. Davis, Chester, Pa.
 Willard P. Lewis, Springfield, Mass.
 Henry N. Sanborn, Manchester, N. H.
 F. K. WALTER.

Pratt institute

The December meeting of the Long Island library club was held at the Pratt Institute library on December 5. Committees of the students acted as ushers, conducting the visitors to the exhibitions on view in the building. The address of the evening was by Prof Henry F. Osborn, president of the Natural History museum of New York, on "Recent developments in the theory of evolution." This was of special value to library students, as Prof Osborn dwelt on the effect of recent discoveries upon the standing of the earlier literature of evolution, and also as he evaluated the recent literature on the subject.

The students attended a very interesting session of the Hoe sale on Tuesday evening, November 19. A group of important manuscripts were sold, and the prices paid for them brought a realizing sense of what it means to be a bibliophile. A study of the catalog also revealed the practical value of the course in technical French which the class has been pursuing this term.

The school had the pleasure of listening to a very practical talk on December 3 on the administrative problems of the small library from Mrs Frances Rathbone Coe, formerly librarian of the East Orange public library. Mrs Coe emphasized particularly the human side of the relations between the librarian and the staff.

John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark public library, lectured before the school on December 10. His talk ranged over a variety of topics, among them the interest of the library in good printing, and the relation of the library to the museums and to city planning. The apprentice class of the Brooklyn public library attended both of these lectures.

Alumni notes

Susan R. Clendenin, 1901 and 1904, is cataloging the Lambert collection of Lincoln and Thackeray books and manuscripts at Germantown, Pa.

Alta B. Claffin, 1903, has been made assistant at the Western Reserve Historical Society library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Jessie Sibley, 1906, has charge of the children's room in the main building of the New York public library. Her appointment took effect on January 1.

Ada M. McCormick, of the class of 1912, has charge of the new business and municipal department of the Public library at Ft. Wayne, Ind.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

Simmons college

Alumni notes

Gertrude L. Allison, '07, has become an assistant in the Andover-Harvard Theological library.

Theresa C. Stuart, '08, is cataloging the private library of Governor Hill of Augusta, Me.

Abbie F. Gammons, '10, is now at the Boston Athenaeum.

Abbie L. Allen, '11, is a member of the staff of the library of Meadville, Pa., Theological school.

Dorothy C. Nunn, '11, has taken charge of the South Salem branch of the Salem public library.

Mabel Eaton, A.B., '11-'12, is an assistant in the cataloging department of the University of Chicago.

Eva E. Malone, A.M., '11-'12, has joined the cataloging force of the Public library of St. Louis.

Blanche H. Smith, A.B., '11-'12, is an assistant in Radcliffe college library.

Laura M. Stealey, A.B., '11-'12, is on the cataloging staff of the Public library of St. Louis.

Elsie Hatch, special, '12, is an assistant in the Public library of Melrose, Mass.

Isabel MacCarthy, special, '12, is in charge of the periodical reading room of Columbia university.

H. Mary Spangler, special, '12, has been made librarian of the public high school of Hartford, Ct.

MARY E. ROBBINS

Syracuse university

The following lectures on the bibliography of special subjects have been given before the senior class:

Dr E. P. Tanner on "American history"; Dr E. E. Sperry on "Mediaeval and modern European history"; S. S. Laucks on "Political science"; T. P. Oakley, two lectures on "Ancient history"; Dr J. R. Street, Dean of the Teacher's college, on the "Psychology of pedagogy"; Dr A. S. Hurst on the "History of pedagogy"; Dr P. A. Parsons on "Sociology."

On Dec. 6, the junior class visited the Solvay public library.

On Dec. 9, through the courtesy of the Syracuse Advertising Men's club, the school was invited to attend a lecture by C. W. Dearden, advertising manager of the Strathmore Paper Co. of Mittenague, Mass. It consisted of an instructive talk on the art of paper making illustrated by a series of films and motion pictures.

Alumni notes

Lura Slaughter, '08, has resigned her position as cataloger in the St. Louis public library to become librarian of the Spencer (Ind.) public library.

Edna Brand, B. L. E., '12, has resigned from the Syracuse university library to accept the position of cataloger of the Houston lyceum and Carnegie library association, Houston, Texas. Minnie Lewis, '09, succeeds Miss Brand.

Adah Thomlinson, '11, has resigned from the New York public library to become assistant children's librarian of the Bushwick branch of the Brooklyn public library.

MARY J. SIBLEY,
Director.

University of Wisconsin

The usual fall schedule has been carried out without interruption. Following the calendar of the University no recess was granted at Thanksgiving, but a longer vacation will be given at the holidays. The following special lectures have been given before the school:

How history is written—Dr Thwaites.

Source material in history, illustrated with the Draper collection of manuscripts—Dr Thwaites

Evaluation of books in American history—Dr Fish, of the history department.

Library milestones—Miss Ahern

The librarian who reads—Miss Ahern.
Socialistic movement—Dr McCarthy.
Efficiency in library work—Dr W. H. Allen, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, N. Y. City.

Library spirit—Miss Stearns.
Publications of the H. W. Wilson Company—H. W. Wilson.

Work with the Mountain whites—Miss Eve Newman, Hindman, Kentucky.

On November 18, a reception was given at the rooms of the school by the Wellesley club of Madison for Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley college. Miss Pendleton spoke briefly to the members of the club and the students on scholarship and loyalty.

At the close of the course in Parliamentary practice, the formal organization of the class of 1913 was made and the following officers elected: President, Mrs Elizabeth S. Koelker; vice-president, Marion E. Frederickson; secretary, Helen D. Graves; treasurer, Leila A. James.

Alumni notes

Madalene S. Hillis, '08, has been made head of the reading room, Omaha public library.

Florence C. Farnham, '09, is acting-librarian at Antigo, Wis.

Eugenia J. Marshall, '09, was married in October to Dr Warren R. Rainey, Salem, Ill.

Marie Minton, '10, was married on November 12 to Thomas J. George, Monticello, Iowa.

Bertha R. Bergold, '11, resigned her position at Springfield, Ill., to accept a similar one as assistant in the Superior (Wis.) public library.

Florence E. Dunton, '11, resigned her position at Miami university to become assistant cataloger in the Wisconsin Historical library, Madison.

Pauline J. Fihe, '11, for the past year in the cataloging and reference department, Cincinnati public library, has been appointed librarian of one of the branch libraries in the same city.

Beulah Mumm, '11, has resigned her position at Sedalia, Mo., to join her parents in Sacramento, Cal.

Alice M. Farquahar, '12, accepted a position in the Humboldt Park branch, Chicago public library, commencing November 1.

Florence H. Davis, '12, has a position in the library of the department of agriculture, Washington.

Ottlie Liedloff, '12, has accepted the librarianship of the St. Cloud (Minn.) Normal school.

Elizabeth C. Ronan, '12, was unable to undertake the librarianship of the Fargo (N. D.) public library, owing to the illness of her mother. She has accepted a temporary position in the State library at Lansing, Mich.

A preliminary number of *International Notes and Queries*, as a supplement to the *Magazine of History*, has been distributed. Investigators, bibliographers and librarians are interested in the project, and the publication has been undertaken by William Abbott, 410 East Thirty-second st., New York, U. S. A., and the editorship by Eugene F. MacPike, 135 Park Row, Chicago, U. S. A.

The subscription price in the United States and Canada will be \$2.20 a year; in other countries \$2.50 a year, post paid.

The scheme was set forth at length by Mr MacPike in the *Dial*, July 16, 1912. An advisory board of editors will be formed, international in character.

An earnest effort will be made to answer all reasonable questions that would come naturally before any reference department.

In addition to the notes and queries in English, the international language, Ido, will be used. Following the precedence of *Die Brücke* of Munich and the Finsen Institute of Copenhagen, the contents of each issue will be arranged by subjects according to the decimal classification.

Mr MacPike asks for criticism and suggestion, either specific or general.

There has been a demand and opportunity for such a publication and PUBLIC LIBRARIES will be glad to see the undertaking succeed.

News from the Field East

Etta M. Clark, formerly librarian of Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vermont, is in charge of the recataloging of the New York School of Philanthropy library.

Mrs Abba Doten Chamberlin, the ever-active, original librarian of the Public library of Pomfret, Vt., has established a women's branch, to balance the men's branch, in a store.

The school superintendent has a branch library, also, with phonograph records of good music.

The report of the Vermont library commission shows an activity on the part of the commission in holding public meetings in the interest of library extension in the small towns throughout the state. The results are spoken of as wholly satisfactory in the co-operation between libraries and schools, and an increased interest in the communities where the meetings have been held.

Central Atlantic

Ground was broken for a branch library in Elizabeth, N. J., on November 13. The branch is to be known as the Liberty Square branch.

The James Queen Memorial library was opened as a branch of the Free library of Philadelphia on December 12, with appropriate ceremonies.

Irene A. Hackett, Pratt '97, librarian of the Public library at New Castle, Pa., has been made librarian of the Public library at Englewood, N. J., and began work there January 1.

Frances K. Ray, N. Y. S. L. S., '00, has been promoted to the position of medical librarian of the New York state library. Since September, 1903, Miss Ray has served as general assistant in the state library and has had experience in the work of the medical library.

A rare volume, containing the autographs of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was presented to the Congressional library by J. Pierpont Morgan on November 20. This set of original manuscripts is one of the few

complete collections in existence. The volume is sumptuously bound.

The directors of the Y. M. C. A. in Binghamton, N. Y., have given its library of more than 4,000 volumes to the Public library of that city; this, not because the association library had lost its value, but because the association was impressed with the value of the library service of Binghamton and thought the association itself would receive better service thus than under its own administration.

William Reed Eastman, after 20 years of continuous service in behalf of the libraries of New York state, has presented his resignation as chief of educational extension in the New York state library to take effect December 31, 1912. With cordial expressions of regret and high regard for distinguished service he has rendered the state, the resignation has been accepted by the Educational Department.

The library system of Brooklyn, N. Y., completed its fifteenth year in December, 1912. Its record in extension is one of which it may well be proud. Beginning with a few books in temporary quarters, with three persons and \$5,000, the library has developed until it now consists of 28 branches, three stations, an administrative department and a department of traveling libraries, a library for the blind and eight deposit stations. Its staff numbers 350 persons, its circulation reaches more than 4,000,000v. The appropriation for the library in 1912 was \$417,088. The number of readers has reached about 300,000.

The annual report of the Public library, Passaic, N. J., records a circulation for home use of 213,613v. A notable record is that which sets out the aim of the year to have been the improvement of physical conditions in the library, rather than much extension work; a re-arrangement of records, re-binding and discarding old volumes. Many books which had not been off the shelves for 10 or more years were culled out and disposed of where they would be more useful.

The work of the Reade Memorial library shows a change in the circulation, indicating that the foreign people who, a short time ago, read only books in their own languages, now call for English books. The foreign circulation is slightly decreased and the English has increased.

Clubs in connection with the library have been kept up with a growing interest.

A course in general literature has been followed by the staff during the winter.

The National library for the blind, made possible in Washington, D. C., by a gift from Mrs. R. McManes Colfell of Philadelphia, was opened Dec. 10. In addition to library and other privileges, the institution is provided with printing presses which will be operated by blind persons and the output will be books and pamphlets for the blind.

The salaries of the members of the staff of the Queens Borough (N. Y.) public libraries has been substantially increased. Grade A has been raised from \$900 to \$1,200; grade B, \$720 to \$900; grade C, \$660 to \$720 and in the ungraded class the increase will be from \$480 to \$660.

The annual report of the District of Columbia public library records a circulation of 650,527 v., an increase of 8 per cent and of 54,568 mounted pictures, an increase of 30 per cent. The distribution agencies used numbered 158, the registered borrowers 45,042, and the book stock, 144,476 v.

The new Takoma Park branch was opened during the year, but is now closed three days a week, as the Congressional appropriation (\$1,560) is but 4 per cent of the cost of the building (\$40,000) and entirely inadequate to keep it open full time. Appropriations for the entire library are \$4,000 smaller the present year than last year.

The library trustees have passed resolutions postponing the establishment of further branches until Congress by appropriations strengthens the main library organization by the provision of a larger and better paid force.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the library may continue to expend the moneys collected from fine, duplicate collection, etc., as in the past.

The annual report of the New York School of Philanthropy library, Russell Sage Foundation, shows a gain of 73 per cent over the circulation of the previous year. A corresponding gain in the quantity and quality of the reference work done is also noted.

The collection now numbers about 10,000 bound volumes, and 15,000 pamphlets divided into three general classes: general books, serial publications, including federal, state, institutional and conference reports, and periodicals. The library has especially valuable files of proceedings of international conferences. About 1,600 v. were added during the last year.

ing schemes of the library, the picture collections, all exhibitions held in the library, special bulletins, placards, prep-

Seven bulletins on social subjects were issued as follows:

Farm colonies for vagrants and convicts.

Vocational guidance;

Selected list of books on social subjects published in 1911;

Juvenile delinquency—Causes and treatment;

Social aspects of town planning;

Improved housing;

Feeble-minded children—Education and training.

The report lays special emphasis on the recataloging of the entire library which was begun on Nov. 1, 1912, and which the librarian hopes to finish within the next 12 months.

Central

Ruth Knowlton, for some time librarian of Clarinda, Ia., has resigned her position on account of ill health.

Stella Wiley, librarian at Grinnell City (Ia.) library, has resigned her position to become librarian of Hibbing, Minn.

Julia F. Carter, Pratt '06, has been appointed librarian of the Perkins children's library, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Cleveland public library has opened a municipal reference room in con-

nection with the city authorities in the city hall.

Henry N. Sanborn, N. Y. S. L. S., '13, left the school, December 1, to accept the position of librarian of the University club, Chicago.

Alice D. McKee, B. L. S., N. Y. S. L. S., '05, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Ohio state university library, Columbus.

Reba Davis, Illinois, '11, for the past year librarian at Spencer, Ind., has been appointed to the charge of the traveling library department of the Iowa library commission.

Margaret Palmer, for some time librarian at Rochester, Minn., and for the past four years librarian at Hibbing, Minn., has resigned her position and will take a vacation of several months before resuming library work.

A new assistant in the Public library of St. Joseph, Mo., has been appointed, to have charge of the general advertisement of special lists of books for the newspapers and kindred work. Helen Pfeiffer of Wisconsin, '12, has been appointed to the position.

An interesting experiment is being tried by the Public library board of Indianola, Iowa. At a recent meeting of the board it was unanimously voted that the different members of the board in turn should contribute "Notes for the city press." The first article was contributed by Prof E. A. Jenner, in which he points out the ways the library can be useful in searching for different kinds of information.

The Public library of Sioux City, Ia., has received one of the circulating libraries of 50 v. of Swedish books from the King Oscar society in Stockholm. This society is kept up by men and women for the purpose of sending books to Swedish settlers in foreign countries. There is a yearly membership fee of \$1.50 and a life membership costs \$27. Each library costs approximately \$67.50. Anyone paying for an entire library is honored by having the library named for him. The library just received by Sioux

City is the gift of Mrs Ida von Hosten of Upsala, Sweden. The collection comprises 20 v. of fiction, 11 of poetry, 9 of history and biography, and 10 on various subjects.

The Public library of St. Joseph, Mo., recently had an exhibit at the Pure Food show in that city. In a booth, a number of books were displayed, with many placards, signs, pictures, etc. A number of electric lights and electrical appliances were grouped around good books on electricity. A red light flashed out the sign, "With every flash you lose an opportunity to improve yourself at your public library." Under the question, "Does the library have practical books?" was the electric sign which flashed "Yes." A motor running a dynamo flashed a little electric bulb, on which was a placard which said, "Electricity creates power and produces results. So does knowledge."

South

Mrs J. S. Hamm has been elected librarian of the new public library soon to be opened in Meridian, Miss.

Jennie M. Flexner, Western Reserve, '09, who has been connected with the catalog department of the Louisville public library, has been promoted to the head of the circulating department.

Bernice W. Bell, Pittsburgh '11, who has been connected with the children's department, has been elected to the head of the same.

West

Margaret George Bell, N. Y. S. L. S., 1909-1910, formerly assistant in the Walker branch of the Municipal public library, was married June 21 to Henry Harris Corson, Jr. Their present home is at Helena, Montana.

The Public library of Salt Lake City, Utah, opened its first branch library Dec. 2 with about 2,100 books, in two rooms on the ground floor of a new department store. The branch is intended to supply with books the citizens living beyond a viaduct which separates the west side from the main part of the city.

The report of the Nebraska library

commission records 91 libraries in that state, 68 of which are supported by taxes, and 23 by subscription. Only three towns of over 2,000 inhabitants in the state are without libraries. The work of the traveling library department increased 32 per cent over the previous report. There are now 10,046 volumes in the commission work.

Pacific coast

Melvin E. Dodge, for some time secretary of the Board of Education, San Francisco, has been appointed reference librarian in the California state library.

Canada

The Public library of Toronto has issued a list of books printed in languages other than English, to be found in the circulating department of that library. There are books in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Yiddish, Hebrew, Danish, Dutch, Greek, Hungarian, Latin, Russian, Swedish and Esperanto.

Foreign

Arthur W. K. Miller has been appointed keeper of printed books at the British Museum, in the place of the late Dr G. K. Fortescue.

The annual report of the Public library of Osaka, Japan, records the number of volumes in the library, 90,433; number of readers, 155,280; books issued for hall use, 423,105; for home use, 413,648. Of these, 64,533 were read by children, of which 9,121 were boys and 2,092 were girls.

The annual report of the Public library of the city of Leeds, England, records an aggregate issue of 1,415,910v.; 258,464v. were issued from main library for home use; volumes issued in the branch libraries, 871,139; the number of volumes on the shelves, 305,440; borrowers, 33,663.

A number of noteworthy additions were made to the library, and several exhibits were held in the reference library. Textile trades, leather and building industries, past coronations of kings and queens of England, centenary of Charles Dickens, tercentenary of the English Bible, were among the subjects illustrated by exhibits. Ten evening branches in

school rooms were opened during the year. The plan of using the rooms in the daytime for school purposes and in the evening for libraries, has not been entirely satisfactory.

For Free Distribution

The executive office of the A. L. A. has received from Mr W. I. Fletcher copies of his address, "The public library in its moral and religious aspect." Boston, 1882. 18 p. A copy will be sent free to any address on receipt of 2c for postage until the supply is exhausted. Address American Library Association, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

The H. W. Wilson Company has issued a small pamphlet, "Children's books for Sunday School libraries." The list was prepared by Miss Herberts, in charge of the children's department of the Public library of Washington, D. C. The selections are unusually good ones and the little pamphlet should be helpful, not only for the purpose mentioned, but as a guide for choosing children's books generally.

The American Vigilance Association, through its library department, has prepared a list of books on "The social evil, and education with reference to sex," which it is sending out to the public libraries, with requests that the material be placed on the shelves, and that later information giving the names of the libraries where the request has been fulfilled be sent to the association.

An instructor in a library school asked her pupils to give some reasons why desk clerks, the librarians always in evidence, should be paid higher salaries. The girl thought a minute and then said so earnestly that everybody in the class turned around to look at her, "I think there is one unanswerable argument for raising the salaries of desk clerks in libraries. Because—because they have to be so pleasant!" The answer was recorded and sent to the authorities with the recommendation that it be acted on.
—*New York Press.*

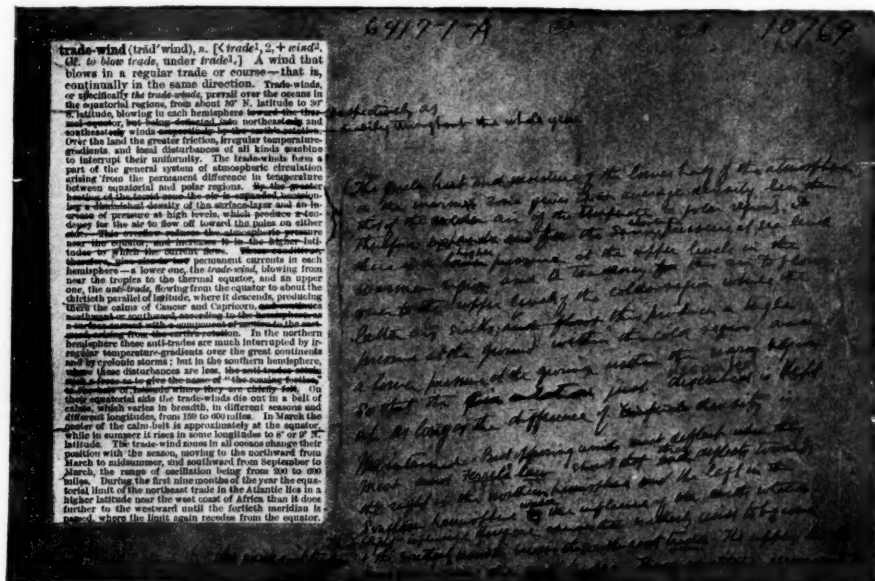
In Regard to the Century Dictionary

In PUBLIC LIBRARIES for January, 1913, appeared a letter in regard to the recently revised and enlarged edition of the Century Dictionary containing the following statement, which, if allowed to go uncorrected and if believed, is calculated greatly to injure the sale of the work:

"The pages appear to be identical [with the original edition] with the exception of the star. There may be minor changes in the text which are not apparent to the average reader. . . . The owners of copies of the old Century and the two supplementary volumes have little to gain by purchasing the new edition of the Century."

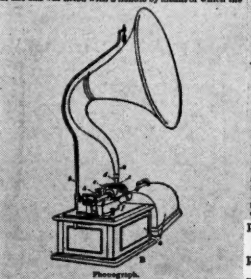
It is quite true that the pages "appear" to be identical, and indeed if they did not appear so it would be because of a very bad job of plate changing. Nevertheless they are quite different, as is explained in the preface and will be further shown to any librarian who will permit us to lay before him the proofs of these plate changes. In several cases we have had this opportunity and have, we believe, perfectly satisfied the persons to whom we have shown them. More than 75,000 textual changes were made in the original plates of the Dictionary, 15,000 in the plates of the Cyclopaedia of Names, and many thousands more in the plates of the Atlas. In order that librarians may get some idea of the number of these changes and the manner in which they were executed we are printing this inset. The fact is that this revision is as elaborate as any to which a dictionary had ever been subjected, and the owners of the original edition have a great deal to gain by accepting the exchange offer we are making.

THE CENTURY CO.



Reproduction of a piece of original copy showing one instance of the radical and important changes which appear in the new edition of the Century Dictionary. The writing and corrections are those of Cleveland Abbe, professor of meteorology, United States Weather Bureau.

The cylinder was rotated. There were two diaphragms, one at each side of the cylinder; one being for recording and the other for reproducing speech or other sounds. Each diaphragm had attached to it a needle. By means of the needle attached to the recording diaphragm, indentations were made in the surface of the cylinder. The surface of the peripheral surface of the cylinder when the diaphragm was vibrated by reason of speech or other sounds. The needle on the other diaphragm was made subsequently to follow these indentations, thus causing this diaphragm to repeat the sound which was recorded on the cylinder. This was the original sound. The modern phonograph operates on the same principle.



phonolite (fō-nōl'jī-lik), *n.* [*phonolite* + *-ic*].
A type of igneous rock, pertaining to, or of the nature of phonolite; composed of phonolite.
phonologer (fō-nōl'jī-ger), *n.* [*phonology* + *-er*]. Same as *phonologist*.
phonologic, **phonological** (fō-nōl'jī-lik, -i-ka), *adj.* [*Sp. fonológico* = *Fr. phonologique*; as *phonology* + *-ic, -ical*]. Of or pertaining to phonology.
phonologically (fō-nōl'jī-ka-lī), *adv.* In a phonologic manner; regards phonology.
phonologist (fō-nōl'jī-ist), *n.* [*phonology* + *-ist*]. One who is versed in phonology.
phonology (fō-nōl'jī-ī), *n.* [= *Fr. phonologie* = *Sp. fonología* = *Fr. phonologia* = *It. fonologia*, *fonologia*].

phonotypic (fō-nō-tīp-ik), *n.* [Cf. *phon.* *phōnē*, sound, *type*, printing, *typ.* see *type*.] A system of expression which provides a distinct character for every significant sound of speech; a phonetic alphabet, or writing or printing in phonetic characters.

phonotypic (fō-nō-tīp-ik), *a.* [Cf. *phonotype* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phonotypy: as, a phonotypic alphabet; *phonotypic* writing or printing.

phonotypical (fō-nō-tīp-tī-kəl), *a.* [Cf. *phonotypic* + *-al*.] Same as *phonotypic*.

The new matter incorporated in the plates of the Century Dictionary is shown printed in gray in the above reduced reproduction of a page.

Edward L. Nichols, Professor of Physics at Cornell University, changed 216 of 1400 definitions in his department of Physics.